THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HUMBOLDT.

The Centennial Anniversary of His Birth.

Imposing Celebration in This City.

The Parade of the German Societies—Laying the Corner-stone of the Monument in Fairmount Park.

The Full Masonic Ritual—The Addresses by Messrs. Horstmann, Fox, Vaux, Kellner, and Morton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This morning ushered in a day most auspicious in its beauty and serenity for the services of the Humboldt Centennial Memorial in our city. The sun looked down with his brightening beams from a broad blue sky unspotted by even the filmiest cloud, while the mild autumnal-like air with soft breezes tempered the noonday heat. Such a day was most fitting to commemorate the anniversary birthday of Alexander Von Humboldt a hundred years ago to-morrow; for it was good that the potent powers of the atmosphere should combine with the mortals of all civilized lands in paying homage to him who stood and wrestled with Nature until he won many of her best guarded secrets from her grasp. It was also upon such a day as this ten years ago last May, that the fast-sealing eyes of the great Humboldt looked their last upon the full blaze of the sunlight, suffered, at his request, to stream into his chamber. "How grand those rays!" he whispered; "they seem to beckon earth to Heaven." And thus he fell asleep, to awaken to the light of Heavenly glories.

The progress of true civilization is well attested by the universal homage paid to the memory of such a man—one who gave a long life of ninety years to enthusiastic and incessant study of all the great problems of nature, that he might turn all his learning into beneficial channels to his fellow men. Truly his wisdom has proved the Midas-like touch that has transformed all knowledge into the true gold of usefulness.

The Procession.

At an early hour this morning the German societies and many eager spectators were agog with excitement to be at the gathering of the procession on Broad street. Most of the participating associations were early on the ground, and less than an hour's delay occurred in the moving of the line.

The display, although not large in numbers, was select and brilliant. It was, in fact, a representative body of men, each society delegating a portion of its members to attend with its banners and flags; thus the procession in large part consisted of gallant color guards, representing organizations much greater in numbers. The major part of such associations had proceeded directly to the Park, as many of them needed to save their strength for the vocal exercises. The colors of Germany and the United States were carried side by side in many of the companies, and the standards of crimson, golden, and black contrasted harmoniously with the beautiful red, white, and blue flags. Numerous society banners were borne in the line, having emblazoned upon them German mottoes. Individually and *en masse* the display was a creditable one, and those in the ranks were, almost without exception, equal in *physique* to any who have preceded them.

The head of the procession moved shortly before 9½ o'clock, passing over the following route:—Down Race to Third, up Third to Brown, up Brown to Fourth, down Fourth to Vine, up Vine to Ridge avenue, out Ridge avenue to Coates, out Coates to Fairmount Park.

The line of the procession was as follows:—

A platoon of Policemen.
General John F. Ballier, Chief Marshal.
Marshal's Aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—Major A. Herman.
German Flag. American Flag. German Flag.
Cavalcade of German Butchers.
United States Band.
Third Battalion of Colonel Thomas' Regiment.
Delegations of Turners' Societies, full dress of buff linen suits, black chapeaus with green plumes.
Twenty-four Barouches containing
ayor Fox, William J. Horstmann, Dr. R. Schmidt,
Invited Guests.
Humboldt Lodge Free Masons.
Executive Committee.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Captain A. Mergenthaler.
The singing societies of the
Mænnerchor,
Young Mænnerchor,
Sængerbund,
Liedertafel,
Harmonie,
Beethoven,
Mozart,
Arion,
Cacilia,
Teutonia,
Einteracht,
Polyhymnia.
Large American flag carried by sailor boys,
Barouches containing
Quartette Club,
Board of German Society,
Board of German Theatre Association,
Board of German Hospital,
German Reading Club.

Large car, overhung with American and German ags, representing the homage of the four grand ivisions of the world by well-habited representa- ives of the Caucasian, Chinese, African, and Indian. n the centre was a globe. Upon a rear platform tood a bust of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT and a ne copy of "COSMOS."

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—Peter Messer.
William Penn Conclave.
ustavus Adolph Conclave of the Seven Wise Men.
Orders of Red Men:—
Seminole Tribe, No. 40;
Wicanassa Tribe, No. 38;
Pelouze Tribe, No. 28.
Hermann Lodge, No. 13.
Schiller Lodge, No. 168.
Grand Lodge of the Order of Harugari.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—L. W. Mauer.
Humboldt Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F.
Schiller Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F.
Sons of Hermann:—
Humboldt Lodge, No. 1.
Blicker Lodge, No. 2.
Teutonia Lodge, No. 9.
Guttenberg Lodge, No. 16.
Hermann Lodge, No. 4.
Knights of Pythias:—
Hermann Lodge, No. 54.
Guttenberg Lodge, No. 74.
Humboldt Lodge No. 95.
Steuben Lodge, No. 113.
Order of Black Knights, in barouches.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John Garker.
eneficial societies, without regalia, represented by flags, attended by small guards.
Workingmen's Beneficial Society, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Frederick Sienke.
The United Cabinet-makers' Association.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, G. A. Burger.
Philadelphia Rifle Corps.

Preliminaries at the Park.

The procession, on arriving at the entrance to irmount Park, proceeded in order to the place signated by Messrs. John Welsh and Gustavus Remak, members of the Park Commission, on their behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is conveniently and beautifully located, in a northwest direction from the Mansion House, and about one hundred yards distant from the building. Large numbers of people were already on the ground to witness and participate in the approaching ceremonies, which were looked forward to with the greatest interest. When the procession had reached the site of the monument, and been disposed according to previous arrangements, a chorus of six hundred singers, under the leadership of Mr. William Hartmann, and comprising the musical societies represented in the second division of the procession, sang the hymn, "The Heavens Tell."

Remarks of the Chairman.

William J. Horstmann, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then addressed the assemblage as follows:—

We have assembled, my friends, to commemorate the birth, and, in our humble way, to perpetuate the memory of the man whose varied learning and vast contributions to science entitle him to the gratitude of the civilized nations of the world.

Though a German by birth, he was so truly a cosmopolitan that students and patriots in all countries, and almost every city, will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt.

The scientific and learned societies of Philadelphia will celebrate the occasion with becoming ceremonies, and doubtless bring freshly to the attention of the present generation the extent, the various fields, and the invaluable results of his labors.

We have assembled in response to an invitation from our German fellow-citizens, who propose to commemorate the virtues and services of their illustrious countryman by erecting a monument to his memory in the land of their adoption, and I have been requested by them to express their thanks to the gentlemen of the Park Commission for granting to them so appropriate a site for their testimonial to one who was truly a citizen of the world and a lover of mankind. In my judgment, nothing could be more appropriate than that the first monument erected in this grand and beautiful park, in which through centuries the denizens of a crowded city will come to enjoy communion with nature, should be in honor of a man like Humboldt, who had traversed all countries, that he might reveal nature's secrets to his fellow-men.

The modest work of which we are about to lay the corner-stone will not long stand alone. Gratitude for patriotism and reverence for wisdom and goodness will soon surround it with more elaborate memorials, by which those who come to enjoy the beauties of the park will be drawn by the genius of art to study the lives of the great and good men of other days.

Gentlemen of the Park Commission:—In the name of the German citizens of Philadelphia, I thank you for the appreciation of Humboldt's life and labors expressed by your grant of permission to erect his monument in Fairmount Park.

The orchestra then performed an air.

General Meade Disappoints.

At this point it was expected that Major-General George G. Meade, a member of the Park Commission, would respond, but he was prevented by illness from being present, sending in his stead the following letter:—

Dear Sir:—I find myself confined to my bed with a severe cold, and my physician says that it will be impossible for me to go into town to-morrow in an early train. I will therefore be prevented from attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Humboldt monument, as I had promised, and must therefore ask you to call on some one of the gentlemen of the commission to make the necessary remarks in reply to yours. The commission yesterday decided to meet at the Mansion House at 10·30 o'clock, so that a note from you to any one of them can be delivered in time, before the arrival of the procession. As Mayor Fox will accompany you, and is not only a member of the commission, but also the executive representative of the city of Philadelphia, to whom the Park belongs, he will be not only the most suitable member to call on, but the one easiest communicated with, but this I leave to you, with the expression of most sincere regret that I am not able to be present. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE.

W. J. Horstmann, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee.

Address by the Mayor.

Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city, was then introduced. He said:—

It gives me great pleasure to participate in these ceremonies. The name of Frederick Henry Alexander Humboldt is confined to no nation or scarcely any country. Although born in Prussia, and receiving in Germany the education which fitted him for his extraordinary proficiency in philosophy and science, and to turn his remarkable travels in then comparatively unknown countries, and especially so on this American continent, to good account—indeed, the results of which have been profitable to the whole civilized world—every intelligent people have a right, and it becomes their duty, to make some note of his life, his services, and the memory he has left for their admiration and emulation. It is proper that the example of this eminent philosopher should be presented in some marked and impressive manner to the youth of this generation, and by us to those of this city as a stimulant to induce them to excel in useful study, and when acquiring talents to give to the people at large the benefit of that information of which they may thereby become possessed. I regard it as very suitable that the city of Philadelphia, noted for its superior facilities for acquiring classical and scientific education, for its many medical and polytechnic colleges, and its eminent and distinguished men of learning, should take part in recognizing this occasion; and therefore, as one of its authorities, believing and feeling well assured that it meets with the hearty approval of the others, my colleagues in municipal representative position, I most cordially participate in it.

The life and character of this extraordinary man will be portrayed by the distinguished orators who are to follow, and therefore all I need venture to add is to express my satisfaction that so beautiful a spot has been selected in this magnificent park for the erection of the monument to the memory of Humboldt, and that my friend, General George G. Meade, as President of and on behalf of the Park Commission, had consented to be the medium of presenting the plot for the purpose. I regret to be obliged to announce that General Meade is confined to his house in Montgomery county by illness, a note having just been received giving the information. In his absence, and on behalf of the Park Commissioners, I do with great pleasure appropriate the ground for this monument. The Park Commissioners will always be happy to have their grounds ornamented with works of art commemorating the lives and deeds of great and good men, not only of our own country, but those of the world at large.

The Masonic Ceremonies

connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the monument were of the most elaborate and impressive character. At eleven o'clock the procession formed at the Mansion House in the Park, the Grand Lodge of Masons and the Grand Lodge Officers, attired in their gorgeous regalia, taking the positions assigned them according to the rules of the Order. The procession moved slowly from the Mansion House to the site of the monument, when the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was proceeded with in the following manner:—

The R. W. Grand Chaplain opened the exercises by the delivery of the following prayer:—

We come before Thee, Thou Great and Eternal God and Father, maker of worlds and ruler of men, to offer to Thee our adoration and praise, our prayers and thanksgiving. We pray Thee to bless the work now begun, with the corn of strength, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. We implore Thee to bless the great brotherhood of Free Masonry here, and everywhere, and all men. We ask Thee of Thy great mercy to preserve and protect us, and have compassion for those who suffer, and be the God of the widow and the fatherless. Be pleased to teach us our work, that we may ever revere Thy holy name, and obey Thy divine laws, so that in all our labors we may have respect to those in authority over us, as they and we are accountable to Thee, the only wise God, blessed forever. Look down from Heaven, Thy dwelling place, O Thou who created the earth and the sea, the sun, moon, and stars, and pour out upon us like blessings which aforetime Thou didst upon our fathers. O Thou omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent God, hear us, be with us, and grant us Thy salvation. And when we shall have ended our labors on earth, may Thou, O Father of light and love, who art plenteous in mercy, guide us up to Thy throne, that we may, with those who in white raiment and crowns of glory, with harps in their hands, sing the songs of joy and deliverance and redemption, throughout the endless ages of eternity. Amen.

The following Masonic anthem was then sung:—

"In every clime, from age to age,
Masons performed their mystic rite,
Craftsmen, scholar, poet, sage,
Met, and beheld Masonic light.

"Then ask of God His choicest blessing,
That Masons' work may perfect be,
And Masonry, each heart possessing,
The Craft may dwell in unity."

Brother George W. Wood, the Grand Marshal, then made the proclamation of

"Silence—Silence—Silence!"

After which, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master addressed Brother Richard Vaux, the Grand Master, as follows:—

Right Worshipful Sir:—"The Grand Lodge of the most ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging," have been invited by the proper authorities to lay the corner-stone of the monument in honor of the illustrious Alexander von Humboldt. The necessary arrangements have been made by the committee intrusted with their preparation, and I have now the pleasure to present to you the chairman of that committee.

The chairman of the committee thereupon said to the R. W. Grand Master:—

Right Worshipful Sir:—The committee charged with the duty of preparing the corner-stone, and making the arrangements for its being laid, have completed their labors. It is now ready to be laid.

This was followed by the delivery of the invocation by the R. W. Grand Chaplain:—

Supreme Architect of heaven and earth, we render Thee our thanksgiving and praise. Teach us, we pray Thee, to feel and know our dependence on Thee always, that by all our works, begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may give Thee glory, for Thou art Jehovah, our Father and our God. And oh, as Thou didst aforetime appear unto Thy servant Moses in a flame of fire, out of the midst of a bush, enkindle, we beseech Thee, in our hearts a flame of true devotion and reverence for Thee, brotherly kindness to each other, and of charity to all mankind. And now to Thee, King Eternal, the only wise God, be both honor and glory from everlasting to everlasting. Amen.

To this the assembled brethren responded:—"Amen, so mote it be, Amen."

The R. W. Grand Master then directed the R. W. Grand Treasurer to place the articles, coins, and other gifts in the corner-stone, which was done, after which the R. W. Grand Master caused the R. W. Grand Secretary to read a list of the articles so deposited.

The R. W. Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Deputy Grand Master:—

R. W. Deputy Grand Master—It is my will and pleasure that the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt monument be now laid. You will announce the same to the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, that he may announce it to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, with directions then to proclaim the same to the brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Senior Grand Warden:—It is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure that the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt Monument be now laid. You will announce the same to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, with directions then to proclaim the same to the brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly.

The R. W. Senior Grand Warden then addressed the R. W. Junior Grand Warden:—It is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure that the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt Monument be now laid. You will proclaim the same to the Brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly.

R. W. Junior Grand Warden:—Brethren, take notice, it is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure, that the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt Monument be now laid on this site. Brethren, you will therefore govern yourselves accordingly.

The R. W. Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Deputy Grand Master:—Right Worshipful Sir and Brother, you will see that the craftsmen have well and truly prepared the corner-stone to be laid by me.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Junior Grand Warden:—Brother R. W. Junior Grand Warden, you will now see that the craftsmen have prepared the stone, and that it is true and trusty. Test it with the plumb, and report to me if you are satisfied with the work of the craftsmen.

The R. W. Junior Grand Warden then left his station, with the plumb, and proceeded to the stone, testing it and saying:—R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I find the stone plumb, and the craftsmen have prepared the corner-stone true and trusty.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addresed the R. W. Senior Grand Warden:—Brother R. W. Senior Grand Warden, you will now examine and satisfy yourself if the craftsmen have worked well. Try the stone with the level, and report to me the result of your examination.

The R. W. Senior Grand Warden then left his station with the level, proceeded to the stone, tried it, and said:—R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I find this corner-stone level, and that the craftsmen have worked well.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then proceeded to the stone with the square, tested and tried it, then returned to his station and said:—R. W. Grand Master, I find the corner-stone of this monument tried, true, trusty, plumb, level, and square, and that the Grand Officers have approved the work, and that the Craftsmen have worked will.

The R. W. Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, and R. W. Junior Grand Warden:—Right Worshipful Brothers, you will proceed to the stone, while the laborers and bearers are laying it in its proper position, at the northeast angle of the foundation, you will try it with the plumb, level, and square, and report to us if it is well and duly prepared.

The stone was then lowered to its bed, tried by the Grand Officers, who returned to their stations, and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master said:—R. W. Grand Master, the corner-stone is placed due east and west, and is now ready to be laid.

The Grand Hallelujah Chorus was then chanted by the brethren, as follows:—

"Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.
The kingdom of this world is become
The kingdom of our Lord.
And He shall reign forever and ever.
King of Kings and Lord of Lords.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!"

The Senior and Junior Grand Deacons then went to the stone with the trowel and the gavel.

The R. W. Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Marshal and Grand Sword Bearer, then proceeded to the stone, took the trowel from the Junior Grand Deacon, put the cement; then took the gavel from the Senior Grand Deacon, struck the corner-stone three times with the gavel and returned to his station, saying:—We, Richard Vaux, Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, declare this corner-stone to be plumb, level and square, and so duly laid according to the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of Free Masonry, and may the Great Architect of heaven and earth bless the work here begun, and make it memorable to the latest generations.

The Grand Stewards then proceeded to the stone, with the corn, wine, and oil.

The grand officers followed to the stone, and the Steward, presenting to the R. W. Deputy Grand Master the cornucopia, the latter dropped the corn on the stone, saying:—May plenty be showered down on the people of this ancient Commonwealth, and may the labors of the craft be refreshed by the Great Giver of every good and perfect gift.

The Steward then presented the wine to the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, who poured it on the stone, saying:—May the health of the craftsmen employed in erecting this monument be preserved to them, and may the Supreme Architect bless and prosper their labors.

The Steward then presented the oil to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, who dropped oil on the stone, saying:—"May the Supreme Ruler of the world vouchsafe unity, peace, and prosperity to the people of Pennsylvania and to the nations of the earth; preserve and protect the fraternity of Free Masons; make the virtues of the craft a lesson to the world, and the labors of the craftsmen easy and their burdens light."

These ceremonies over, the officers returned to their places, whereupon the Grand Marshal again proclaimed:—"Silence—silence—silence!" and then said:—

"Brethren:—Take notice, that the R. W. Grand Master, Brother Richard Vaux, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, has this day, at this place, laid the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt monument. Wisdom—strength—fraternity!"

The R. W. Grand Master, Richard Vaux, then delivered the following oration:—

When the centennial anniversary of the birth of a man is made the occasion of public commemorative services in many lands, his life must have been preeminently distinguished by its unselfish devotion to the good of mankind. He who, whenever or wherever born, occupies his days for self or pelf, and ends them without enlarging these narrow and ignoble limits, dies "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Thus it is when posterity executes that justice which contemporaries postpone. The educated, cultivated, enlightened mind of generations demonstrates its character by its recognition and just appreciation of the services of those who, in their time, have contributed to this perfected progress. It is as sad as true, however, that modern public opinion has been dwarfed or corrupted by the worship of little idols of clay and of brass, so that it may be feared, that a proper reverence for, or devout homage of the highest types of mind and culture, are passing away. Therefore this occasion and its ceremonies, which now convene us, are especially significant.

On the 14th day of September, 1769, Frederick Henry Alexander von Humboldt was born in Berlin. The second son of his parents, of a noble family, respected in court and camp, he was destined by the decrees of God's providence to become a benefactor to his kind. Germany has the honor to be his fatherland, but his brains naturalized him into the citizenship of the world. This the world acknowledged while he lived, since, and now. We are not one of those who believe that education is the single necessity of intellectual power.

Tillage of the land conduces to its fruitfulness and plenty, but is not the substitute for soil. The motive power of brain force is instruction, and the results attained are greater or less, as inherent capacities are educated by devoted application to favorite specialties. Von Humboldt's youth was a remarkable verification of this assertion. He was taught by his aptitude for special studies. His fame, his illustrious name rest on the self-dedication to inherent capacities. Those "new methods of education" which, about 1776, first excited interest in Germany, brought to Humboldt's aid instructors who scouted that method which develops "the memory, no! the mind." To Campe, Kunth, Hein, Blumenbach and Foster, the student Humboldt owed the training and education of his "innate tendencies" for natural science.

Had Humboldt been sent to some modern University, which exists only by reason of the name, where respectability seeks professorships and incapacity fills the chairs, science and philosophy, on this Centennial Anniversary of his birth, would not dignify, by their unprofaned tributes, monuments and honors to his name and memory. Humboldt was taught to know. He was instructed to discover, to find out. Therefore his life was a constant worship of the highest divine "WHY?" Investigation was the effort of his intellect, the aim of his labors. Flower, star, earthquake, volcano, mine, and mountain; the earth, sea, and air, and the heavens he investigated, examined to learn why God had made laws for them to obey, and what those laws are.

From his first essay in 1790, "Mineralogical Observation on some Basaltic formation of the Rhine," to his sixty-one free scientific public lectures in Berlin; his voyages and travels until his great work "Kosmos," from first to last, induction was the prompter of his mental labor. His intellect was ever asking from all his efforts, why?

To-day, in almost all languages, Humboldt's name is receiving honor. On this continent he was the Columbus of science. Truths which here nature withheld until he came as the discoverer to search them out, impel America to join her offerings of homage and gratitude.

Now that a century has passed since his birth, the world accords to Humboldt a first place among students and thinkers. We therefore gladly participate in the ceremonies which proclaim the universal verdict of the mind of the world. Freemasonry thus here approvingly aids. In her temple are taught virtue, science, and arts. We worship God, who endowed us with faculties to understand and value them.

Humboldt gave light to the scientific mind of the world. He worked in the Temple of Nature as we work in the Masonic Temple, dedicated to mysteries only there to be known. Free Masonry sheds her never-failing light on his monument, the corner-stone of which is here laid, that the future may know the inscription the present writes upon it:—

"The works of genius are treasures the ages preserve for mankind."

The following benediction by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, was then delivered:—

"May the blessings of God Almighty, who made the heaven and the earth, and all the worlds, and they who dwell therein, be with us all, and remain with us now and for ever. Amen."

German Oration by Dr. Kellner.

Dr. G. Kellner, of the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, then delivered an oration in German. The following is a translation of the oration:—

Alexander Humboldt—name of everlasting fame—agitating to-day the whole world—which bows before it everywhere at this moment.

Alexander Humboldt is the watchword of the hour.

Wonderful sight!

The lofty genius of a great man uniting at this moment the cultivated minds of all nations, without difference of politics, language, and race, to the same public worship of his memory, and the worship of the only true universal science—the science of that which really exists—the science of natural history.

There was a time when the human intellect in its infancy was so completely occupied with the solution of the mysteries of its own self, that it commanded neither insight, time, nor strength enough to investigate the wonders of nature, and to understand its perpetual, firmly established laws in their intimate and inseparable connection.

The people of those times imagined the universe or the Macrocosm to be constructed in the very manner as human nature called Microcosm. With feelings of dependent impotency did mortal mankind bow before nature, the omnipotent mother, and before the superhuman power of creation and destruction to whom man's phantasy addicted human error and human passions, personified them as gods, and made them rule the universe.

But the ancient Grecians and Romans already felt that there must be certain cohesion of those natural powers and a fundamental law of the universe.

Fatum—destiny—they called this mysterious, incomprehensible and inflexible law which decided their fate, and before which the immortal gods themselves trembled and dared not to pronounce its name.

The doctrines and mysteries of these secret powers were not revealed to the mass of the people, and were only known to the adept. But to these also the true nature of these powers remained a mystery, a veiled statue of Isis, the mother Nature, on whose temple at Sais, as the oldest Grecian historian (Herodotus) records, the inscription was written:—"I am the Universe, the Past, the Present, and the Future—no mortal has ever lifted my veil!"

But the veil was lifted, and the old myth that the bold one who would see the goddess unveiled would perish, lost its significance. Many great philosophers of ancient times, especially Aristotle, lifted the veil without fear and hesitation to explore the universe, or the cosmos, as the Greeks called it, in its unity. But the greatest of these explorers made their appearance in modern times, and foremost in their ranks stands the great man whose jubilee we celebrate to-day, Alexander von Humboldt, the high priest of science. To-morrow is the centennial anniversary of the birthday of this hero of civilization.

At that time Germany had scarce recovered from the devastation of the seven years' war. In all Europe the so-called intelligent classes fluctuated between atheism and superstition, between veneration of Voltaire and fear of the necromancy of a Cagliostro. The people languished under the yoke of small despots, who recognized no limits for their licentious excesses and the abuse of the poor man. Or in the larger countries the people suffered from the oppression of a so-called enlightened paternal despotism, without any will of its own, or even the idea of a right to a will of its own, or to any education and intellectual culture. The day of freedom had not yet dawned from America's shores to overpower with the splendor of its rays the night of European servitude and to dispel the darkness of ignorance.

The natural sciences had at that time made remarkable progress, and eminent men began to make researches in their different branches. The middle classes became interested, while the mass of the people still lived in profound ignorance. The higher classes also acquired a taste for their study, but too often only to further superstition and personal interests, through alchemy, through the preparation of an elixir of life, or the philosopher's stone. A. von Humboldt himself belonged by his birth to these higher classes, but his extraordinary intellect soon applied itself to the systematic sciences.

After a careful education at home, he had the good fortune to study natural history under the first scientific men of the times; nor did he neglect to study mathematics, technology, political economy, history, geography, ancient and modern languages, with German thoroughness and untiring diligence.

His extensive education became the basis for his desire and high gratification to understand and describe his nature in her unity and cohesion. More than half a century passed away before his wishes were realized, before the old man dared to carry out his gigantic project for which he had worked and collected so industriously since his youth, and which he had made the higher aim of his life, modestly doubting whether he would ever reach it—before that book of books, that bible of natural sciences, before the Cosmos could be published. That half century which Humboldt passed in restless study for the preparation of his Cosmos was full of momentous incidents. The first French revolution disturbed all Europe. Napoleon rose and vanished like a bloody meteor. Crowns were lost, and thrones fell; war and insurrection followed each other in quick succession. In the midst of all this confusion, this distress and bloodshed, the noble genius of Humboldt proceeded on its quiet path in the service of truth, to appear at last before the world a radiant star, whose beams for all times throw a blessed light, to which all look up in thankful reverence. It was half a century of earnest researches and explorations, of arduous labors for Humboldt. The beginning was his great five years' journey to Mexico and South America, to which we are indebted for such rich and valuable information concerning those countries and their inhabitants. It was here where Humboldt gained his extraordinary intuition of nature, which "considers all physical phenomena in the chain of connection by which all natural forces are linked together and made mutually dependent upon each other." (Introduction of Cosmos.) The formation of the mountains, the climate, the ground, the people, the animal and vegetable kingdom, all were subject to his investigations. And besides, he made the most successful astronomical observations. In one word: "Heaven and earth he explored, revealed nature, and freed the mind."

Those experiences and collected facts he compared with those of subsequent travels in Siberia, and the results of his literary studies, arranged them under general laws, and determined the rules of the physical world "in their general influence on the intellectual advancement of mankind"—to subdue "by force of mind a great portion of the physical world to the dominion of man."—(Cosmos.) A new spirit, that of Humboldt, has imparted a new and great impulse to the researches in natural history, and has extended a greater horizon to man's investigating powers. It was this spirit which has subsequently led and encouraged all those renowned travellers in difficult explorations in distant countries. Upon his return from South America to Europe via Havana, Humboldt visited our country. In May, 1804, he arrived with his faithful fellow-traveller, Bonpland, in Philadelphia, where he remained several days, and visited President Jefferson at Washington. The great Washington, for whom he felt the highest reverence, had already departed from this world. On the 9th of June, 1804, he again embarked on the Delaware for Europe. Perhaps his foot has rested on the spot where we now, sixty-two years later, celebrate his memory, and are about to erect him a monument for all time.

Independently of the high scientific and intellectual worth, his writings are characterized by their noble and yet so poetic language. This is especially applicable to his "Views of Nature," that beautiful hymn of the physical world, which are ranked among the best classical works of German literature. But above all things, this must be said of his great master-piece, the Cosmos, that bible of Nature. Cosmos is the Greek word for the universe or for its description. The appearance of this great production formed an epoch in the scientific world. In it were not only set forth the results of the explorations and thinking of a more than fifty years' study of the author himself, but the exploration of all times, "interrogating the history of the past, and tracing the mysterious course of ideas," (Cosmos) arranged in a harmonious unity, a giant work which only the mind of a Humboldt could accomplish.

But as a book of the people, the Cosmos made a still greater epoch. It contained an indefinite mass of facts, explorations, and observations, intelligible to every educated mind. It represented to the astonished world nature in her ponderous yet beautiful and graceful structure. It fulfilled what it promised and intended. Humboldt "vividly described the conceptions and enjoyments imparted by the pure love of nature, and he clothed her thought in high and exalted forms of speech, bearing witness to the majesty and greatness of the creation." (Cosmos.)

By his magic wand the pure spring of nature's knowledge sprang forth before the eyes of the astonished people. In this manner the great Gœthe characterized Humboldt's a stupendous and manifold labor. Amazed and delighted, the admiring masses thronged around to quench their burning thirst for knowledge. The mysteries of the works of the philosopher were thereby disclosed to the people. This was Humboldt's greatest work. As a man of seventy-six Humboldt stepped before the people a high-priest of knowledge, and dispelled the bane of the image of Sais, lifted the veil and showed the attentive masses the unveiled form of nature in her supreme majesty and enchanting beauty, moved by her own power—harmony and law. This was a work of liberty not excelled for centuries. "Nature is the empire of freedom!" (Werner.) Humboldt proclaimed to the ruled and to the rulers. Ignorance and superstition trembled. The sword of empire shook in the hands of despots who enslave body and mind; the suppressed genius of liberty extended her fettered arms over Humboldt to bless the liberator; and thankful mankind crowned him with laurels. The aristocrats of the whole world, therefore, are, and must be, his enemies. Did he not destroy all their privileges and authorities by disclosing for all the wealth of true knowledge, the empire of nature and freedom?

How insignificent is it that the great apostle of liberty (as malice and calumniation point out) resided at a princely court; that he was covered with titles and knightly honors; and that he was a friend of a king! What did these casualties signify—these childlike trifles of antiquated social forms—which he ridiculed so often? The courtier, the baron, and the excellency is dead; but Alexander Humboldt, the grand master of science, the apostle of liberty, is immortal.

Humboldt was a German, and every German heart feels truly proud that such a hero of knowledge, without fault or failing, is of German origin, adorned with the best and noblest qualities of the German race—with untiring diligence, unremitting perseverance, firm conscientiousness, unintimidated truthfulness, regardless consistency, a high sense of the beautiful, humanity and urbanity, keen intellect and a critical mind independent of all authority. But because he possessed these qualifications in their highest possible perfection he towered far aoove the limits of the "Fatherland" as a colossus of intellect, a bright example for all nations. The representative of advanced and modern civilization and knowledge belongs not to one country. He belongs to the world as a guiding star on its road to the highest culture.

Germany feels the prouder the more her great son is honored by the whole world, the more all nations proclaim him as one of their own. This is the proclamation of the fraternal union of all nations, the universal republic of civilization and liberty, in which science rules supreme.

Ninety years Humboldt enjoyed the full vigor of his mind in uninterrupted successful activity, until the solemn prince of "shadows" called him away. They were indeed eventful years. But whither, in the course of a generation, vanished the memory of all those proud men of so many and bloody years of revolution and battles? Who remembers them now, those heroes of sword and force? Or who reverence them? And the mightiest of all, Napoleon, the bloody prince of war—once the idol and the demigod of his country, and of all belligerent minds—how is his memory now revered? Born in the same year as Alexander von Humboldt, his jubilee has been celebrated by imperial command on the 15th of August, with official pomp. But the French people who once greeted him with hosannahs, gazed with cool indifference at the pomp of the commanded jubilee. Should other countries which he had visited with bloodshed and devastation hold him in kinder remembrance? The Old Guard of Waterloo died, and the glory of the great general and despot, and destroyer of men and cities, has departed forever. But the fame of his contemporary, the hero of science, the liberator from ignorance and superstition, the herald of eternal peace, and the union of nations—the fame of Alexander Humboldt lives in all times and all countries where civilization and liberty are at home, and especially here in our free country, in the country of the great and good Washington and the fathers of the republic. Their noble legacy, the union of these States, will find a broader and firmer foundation through Humboldt's influence, through the cultivation of sciences taught by him, though the education of our youth in his spirit. Therefore, we erect him here, in nature's wide and free temple, this monument, whose corner-stone has just been laid in the name of humanity and liberty, to one of her noblest sons, to her high priest, the teacher of her service, and her mysteries. May it recommend itself to the reverence of the community, and may it tell posterity of Humboldt and of freedom of mind, and how we honored them.

To this citizen of the world the authorities of our city dedicate this beautiful spot. And while we express to them our sincerest thanks, we surely speak in the spirit of all our fellow-citizens, who long ago conferred the right of citizenship upon German industry, German arts, and German sciences. He helped from the beginning to colonize, to free, and to empower this country. And amongst the celebrities of intellect who had received the honor of citizenship from the American nation, has long been named as one of the noblest and greatest, and will be named for all times—Alexander von Humboldt, the prince of science and the man of the people.

At the conclusion of Dr. Kellner's oration there was music by the orchestra.

Professor Morton's Address.

Professor Henry Morton, of the Franklin Institute and University of Pennsylvania, then delivered the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The honors which we have this day met to confer upon the memory of Humboldt have a peculiar significance both for him and for us, when we consider the especial character of his genius and the nature of those studies to which his life was devoted.

In these ages of material progress, and when the advance in the direction of tangible benefit to our physical existence is so rapid that it requires almost the exclusive devotion of our minds to these subjects to keep up with the rapid march of human intellect and skill in this direction, it speaks volumes for the grandeur of genius in that man whose work, devoted to the simple acquisition and arrangement of knowledge without reference to its application to the wants, the comforts, or the luxuries of human life, should have evoked such a demonstration of regard as this from a foreign people and in a distant land.

Had Humboldt been the inventor of the steam engine, by which, more or less directly, but always indubitably, we are provided with the necessities and also the countless luxuries of raiment which, in more than floral gorgeousness of coloring and grace of form, now spread themselves before my eye; if he had invented the telegraph, by which not only our material wants, but our higher cravings of the mind and of the affections are in so many ways ministered to; had he been the discoverer of anesthæsia, that divine gift to humanity by which the horrors of pain have been so mercifully spared to myriads; had he introduced to our knowledge any of the hundred means and agents by whose aid has been secured to us that refinement of comfort, convenience, and pleasure which constitues the tangible, visible, prominent part of our modern civilization—it would be easy to understand how a nation, or a great city like our own, equal in wealth and power, not to mention territory, to some of the famous nations of antiquity, should delight in doing him honor.

But Humboldt was none of these. He was, in the first place, a thorough student of natural science, especially in the directions of mineralogy, geology, botany, and zoology, not excluding, however, all the cognate or affiliated subjects. He was, besides, a great traveller and student of nature in her own works, and from his indefatigable researches adding countless treasures to the stores of his favorite sciences. He was like the honey-bee in the success with which he collected his treasures from the wide field of nature, but that which he collected and stored away was not at once applicable to the support and gratification of his race, but was of that higher order of possessions which time ripens and does not decay, and which, after ages of repose in the granaries of learning, at last are brought out just when needed, replete with a vital force which enables them to grow and produce fruit a hundred-fold.

Such labors and achievements as these, however, must be colossal in their magnitude to attract the attention and claim the homage of the world at large.

There is, however, another view to be taken of this present ceremony and demonstration, which may well be a source of pleasure to those of us who look for, and believe in, the forward progress of our race. This recognition by the masses of the highest order of intellectual merit is certainly a favorable symptom in the present and a happy augury for the future.

There was a time when the Homeric hero, the man who could fling great stones and strike great blows, was the acknowledged "king of men."

Then came the rule of the cunning and bold; then the hero-worship of the material benefactor, the inventor of some new art, the conqueror of some before unsubdued natural force.

Our age has been accused of an undue reverence for wealth, and for all that leads to its acquirement. Too true it is that we often hear the question asked, with reference to any new discovery not evidently applicable to trade or manufacture, "What is the use of it?" and have to quote Franklin, and answer this question with another:—"What use is a baby?" But we have at this moment before us the clearest evidence that a noble host of our fellow-citizens, when they see great genius, great labors, and vast stores of knowledge heaped up, do not exhibit narrowness of mind and short-sightedness which cannot see beyond to-day's or to-morrow's wants and interests, by asking, "What use can we put it to?" But, on the contrary, exhibit in this noble manner their appreciation of and honor for this colossal intellect which, like Chimborazo, which Humboldt himself was the first to scale, towers up grandly sublime and inaccessible, with its mantle of snow, seeming perhaps lifeless, cold, and without use when viewed from our distant standpoint, though in fact, by reason of the streams which it supplies, and the cool breezes which it develops all the while, the source of that charming fertility and life which surround it. That so great a man as Humboldt should not have been before his age, which is ours, speaks well for our age and the individuals who compose it.

Such, then, was the genius of Humboldt. Ability of the highest order, which it is a glorious sight to see thus highly appreciated. His life was an unusually long one, but full of intellectual activity to the very last. Of this, though we are now celebrating the centennial anniversary of his birth, I have had personal experience within comparatively a few years.

Duringour last year at the University of Pennsylvania, three of us, Mr. C. R. Hale, S. H. Jones, and myself, prepared and published a translation of the trilingual Egyptian inscription of Rosetta. Copies were sent to and acknowledgments received from many learned men at home and abroad, but from none came such a kind and cordial reply, and one showing such a lively interest and clear appreciation of the subject, as from the Baron von Humboldt, and yet it was but a few weeks after the arrival of this letter, written with his own hand, that the news reached us of his death.

Personally, therefore, as well as representing one of our learned societies, I can join with heartfelt interest in the present expression of regard and admiration for this greatest among the many noble students of nature which our century has developed.

This Afternoon's Proceedings.

This concluded the exercises at the Park, and the different societies present started on the march to Engel & Wolf's Farm, where a grand "Volksfest" is in progress.

To-morrow's Proceedings

will consist principally of a grand demonstration at the Musical Fund Hall in the evening; the musical portion of which will be under the leadership of Mr. William Hartmann. The programme of the exercises, which will commence at 8 o'clock, is as follows:

Introduction.
"Jubel Ouverture"…. ……………..Lindpaintner
Hymn—"Jauchzend erhebt sich die Schopfung,"
H. Mohr.
Oration (in German) by Dr. R. Schmidt.
"Festgesang an die Kunstler,"
Mendelssohn—Bartholdy.
Oration by Dr. H. C. Wood.
"Fackeltenz"…… ……………..Meyerbeer

The front seats in the hall have been reserved for the honorary managers and invited guests. The arrangements for the demonstration are in the hands of the following gentlemen as the executive committee:—

William J. Horstmann (chairman), C. M. Baumann, Julius Hein, Lorenz Herbert, Emil Herwig, Paul Jagode, R. Koradi, J. Kinike, G. Seidensticker, F. W. Thomas.

ANOTHER MINING DISASTER.

Accident at the Ogden Iron Mine—Four Men Killed.

The Ogden iron mine, located three miles from Ogdensburg, in the township of Sparta, Essex county, New Jersey, was on Friday the scene of a catastrophe, resulting in the death of four men. The mine is an oblong cut some 150 feet deep, and having a length of about 70 and a width of between 40 and 50 feet. Upon one side of the cut a frame building had been erected for the storage of tools.

It had rested mainly upon the embankment upon one side of the cut, but projected to some extent beyond the line of the embankment and overhung the cut. That it might be rendered more secure, braces ran from the side of the mine to its most extreme projecting points. The purpose of having it thus project seems to have been that it might hold the fixtures of the hoisting apparatus which were attached to it. On Thursday night the Superintendent of the mine, who had determined to remove the engine to another shaft, ordered the building to be taken down. Six men were engaged in doing his bidding on Friday morning, when, without any premonition, it fell. Two of the men, who were busy upon the roof at the time, saved their lives by jumping. Their less fortunate fellow-workers, four in number, went down with the building, and were buried under its ruins.

Their bodies would have been immediately removed from the *debris* but for the fact that a huge rock overhanging the spot also threatened to fall. This was loosened from its stay and thrown down before any one of the men ventured to go to the rescue of their buried comrades. When at length these were reached, all, with one exception, were dead, and he was so badly injured that he lived scarcely 10 minutes. These men left behind them large families wholly dependent upon them for support. The building was an unsafe one, and the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday made it doubly so. The Corogee called a jury, and its members, after having been sworn, viewed the bodies. The inquest was then adjourned until this morning.

THE FENIANS.

Proposed Abduction of Prince Arthur.

An immediate invasion of Canada is threatened, with the probable abduction of the recreating Prince Arthur, if the N. Y. *Times* is correct in its statements. The Fenians on Saturday, in that city, held meetings *sub-rosa*, and the following has leaked out:—

The chief leaders of the committee were in favor, it is said, of an immediate move on Canada, as in their opinion at the present moment the material aid and sympathy of the United States would be with them. The result of the deliberations was not given to the reporters; but in another room a number of the men were seen inspecting their firearms.

From authentic sources it was ascertained that the committee had under consideration no less important a matter than the abduction of Prince Arthur, either in Canada or in this country, should he pay us a visit. Indeed, it is said that the matter received the indorsement of every member of the Committee, who deem the Prince a very fair hostage for the Fenians now in prison in Ireland, as well as for those who have been incarcerated in Canada. Whatever the Committee may have done or will do, the men loudly complain of the anticipated visit to the United States, and are bound to force their chiefs to action. It is very significant, however, that some half-dozen of the very smartest of their men—one a well-known scout of the Union army—left this city suddenly at a late hour last night for Buffalo. The members of the committee will give no information on the subject, and even decline to contradict the report as to the abduction of Prince Arthur,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE MIDDLE GROUND.

From the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner.

We have sometimes thought that we of the South are too prone, in our estimate of Northern opinion, to make out only two classes of political views—the fierce radical and the uncompromising Democrat. It is likely that we overlook a middle element of Northern society; one which, properly appealed to and considerately regarded, would prove in the end, perhaps, to be the most powerful of all. There is a large class of Northern men, we have every reason to believe, firmly and unalterably devoted to the Union, who, partly by our own mismanagement, and partly from the timidity which is the natural complexion of conservatism, is found in opposition to the South, but which would gladly extend to us the right hand of fellowship, and rejoice to see all the States gathered once more under the ægis of the Constitution, if, consistently with their views of the situation, and in accordance with their estimate of duty to their country, this could be done. These men say, and say truly, we believe, that amid all the heat and excitement of our terrible struggle they never allowed themselves to become estranged in feeling from their brethren of the South, and would rejoice exceedingly if they could bury forever every memory of the fratricidal conflict, except that sad yet priceless experience which alone can prevent a repetition of those fearful scenes.

Meeting lately with an eminent member of this class—a man whom we have known from boyhood, and have ever regarded as the very embodiment of truth and integrity, we desired to have a full expression of his views and of any suggestions he might be able to give for a full and cordial restoration of the Union. It is hardly necessary for us to say that this gentleman is intensely American in every pulse and fibre of his frame. He really loves his country, his whole country. His is not that spurious patriotism which could no more cross the Potomac than a witch could cross a running stream; his affection, like that of Robert C. Winthrop, is for his entire country, "whatever its metes and bounds;" and he would as soon set his sign-manual to his death-warrant as to any instrument disposing of one acre or foot of its soil.

A mind constituted as is his cannot possibly give birth to theories other than the truly philosophic, and the honest opinions of the class to which he belongs are certainly entitled to our profound consideration. The force of the objection, it is true, that the present, but we now hope only temporary, chaotic condition of our society is no time for the people of the South to assume position in regard to the problems of Federal politics, and to irrevocably ally themselves with any so-called national party, cannot be withstood by any argument in favor of immediate action. Yet deeply sympathizing as we do in any measure promising to promote the welfare of the common country, of which fate has irrevocably sealed our section as a part, and in the catholic spirit of a searcher after truth for future use and advantage, we propose to condense the statement of the gentleman in question as concisely as is consistent with clearness, and we invite the attention of our people, and especially of our brethren of the press, to a fair and candid consideration of these views, as embodying the only hopeful scheme, in the estimation of a large-hearted and truly patriotic man, for a restoration of peace and prosperity to our distracted country.

In the first place, this gentleman is, we believe, a fair exponent of the middle party of the North when he declares that a grievous wrong and a fatal error is embodied in the fifteenth amendment. He would stave off as long as possible a decisive vote on this point, hoping and believing that it is still possible to preserve the National Constitution from so foul a blot, and that the States may remain the sole, as they are certainly the best, judges as to the limits of the elective franchise. He regards the effort to mingle the two races in social and political economy as only practicable on the basis of miscegenation—a proposition so foul as to be condemned in its very utterance. This, then, being out of the question, he thinks there is no hope for a peaceful settlement of this vexed question until the negro himself and the whole nation is convinced of the necessity of providing a separate home for a race which has been sealed by the Almighty to a separate existence, and is distinct and different from the whites, not more by color than by antagonistic characteristics of mind and temperament. Where this home shall be is a perplexing question, but may find its solution when the United States have become possessed of the whole or the greater part of the West India Islands. In the meantime, whilst we in Virginia are bound in good faith, and as the inexorable condition of our restoration to the Union, to pass the fifteenth amendment, our friend is very hopeful that the North itself has paused, and will ultimately refuse to incorporate into the national compact this fearful and foolish attempt to change human nature by crude legislation.

Passing by this perplexing problem—leaving it largely to time, as the truest and best arbiter, and invoking calmness and kindness in its consideration, our friend lays down the following platform, as the only one broad enough and strong enough to contain and support a truly great national party:—

First. That the national debt shall be regarded as sacred. Whatever the seductive promises, hopes and illusions held out by the advocates of repudiation, this gentleman believes that any party really advocating it will be ignominiously defeated. There is wit and wisdom enough in the popular heart and mind to comprehend that no nation can afford to dishonor itself, and that the South must learn to look at the question as a matter of fact and not of feeling.

Second. That the Democratic party shall be utterly and eternally disbanded. Whatever of true principle it has will, of course, survive, but under its present name and associations it is doomed to perpetual defeat. The radicals will continue to conquer so long as the good and true men are separated by old and obnoxious party names and organizations.

Third. The earnest and most positive prohibition of the introduction of any new race on this continent, unless it be Caucasian. In other words, as our friends of the *Dispatch* would say, "No Chinese." We have one race too many now, and the introduction of another would only make "confusion worse confounded."

Such briefly is the programme, our friend thinks, under which conservatism alone could triumph. He avers that it is his conviction that if the South can embrace it heartily, she may soon be happy and prosperous. If not, she must make up her mind to an indefinite continuance of radical rule.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Who writes for influential colonists should himself be influential, and we will assume that this principle has been kept in view in the selection of Messrs. Youl, Sewell, and Blaine to communicate with the different colonial Governments in reference to the present state of relations between the mother country and her colonies." At all events their circular letter both deserves and is certain to receive full consideration on its own merits. It refers to a question which is likely to become increasingly urgent, but to which it is extremely difficult to give an answer which shall be at once positive and satisfactory. The truth is, our colonial empire is an anomaly. It has been the growth of chance, not of design, and as it cannot be accounted for on any intelligible principle, it does not easily lend itself to any uniform theory of administration. For a long time the colonies have been governed after a hand-to-mouth fashion which has been found to answer tolerably well. The colonists have been left to manage their own affairs in their own way until by their own or other people's mismanagement they have found themselves in difficulties. Then we have come forward and helped them, and as the aid they want has usually been military, we have found it more convenient to maintain permanent colonial garrisons than to send soldiers to the other end of the world at a moment's notice. Englishmen are so patient of inconsistencies, so positively suspicious in many cases of a political theory which runs on all fours, that this state of things has caused them no discomfort. If such an arrangement can escape questioning, it may rub on for many years without much inconvenience, but the course of events both in England and in the colonies no longer allows it to escape questioning. Growing expenditure on the one hand, and growing independence on the other, are forcing us to construct a system of colonial government which can be acted on and defended. In a tentative sort of way the Colonial Office has lately been trying its hand at this work. The immediate occasion has been the outbreak of another Maori war in New Zealand, but the principle which dictated the now famous despatch of the 21st of March, 1869, is plainly applicable to so many cases that it rises to the level of a general law. Lord Granville declined to guarantee a fresh New Zealand loan because, "so far as there is any equitable claim remaining unsettled, it is not a claim on the part of New Zealand against Great Britain, but the reverse;" and in support of this statement he maintains that "the Imperial Government have not transferred to the colony any obligation whatever," that "all the Imperial expenditure on the colony has been for the benefit of the colonists," and that "no part of the colonial expenditure has been in any degree for the benefit of the mother country." As to all our important colonies the Home Government has ceased to interfere in their administration or to dictate their expenditure. In every other case where the State confers benefits it claims an equivalent of some kind, and the Government of the colonies is no longer to constitute the solitary exception to this rule.

We do not wonder that this doctrine has carried dismay to some colonies and given food for reflection to all. The letter which has suggested our remarks says truly enough that "the disclosure of such a policy opens a new view of the relations of the mother country towards them." Strictly speaking, perhaps, it is not a new view, for the word "new" seems to imply that some other and contrary view has been taken previously, whereas we should be inclined to say that this is the first time the Colonial Office has formulated any distinct view at all. It is obvious that a rigid adherence to the policy laid down by Lord Granville will considerably alter the relation of the colonies to Great Britain, and it is very reasonable that some opportunity should be given to those most directly affected by the change of communicating with each other and with the Home Government upon the points on which the Colonial Office and the colonies seem to be at issue. A conference of colonial representatives to meet in London about February is probably as good a scheme as can be devised of supplying this want. Up to this point, therefore, we are quite at one with Messrs. Youl, Sewell, and Blaine. So far as any indications of the doctrines likely to find favor with such a conference can be gathered from their letter, we foresee that it may hereafter be much less easy to agree with them. To begin with, we disclaim their description of the new policy. "It appears," they say, "to be this, that, except to the extent of partial protection in case of foreign war with civilized powers, the mother country recognizes no responsibility for the welfare or safety" of the colonies, "nor any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of great danger and pressing need." We object altogether to this parenthetical reference to a very great gift. The writers of this letter have apparently never asked themselves what would be the position of the colonies of Great Britain, supposing them to be declared independent. It is not too much to say, as regards several of them, that independence would be merely the prelude to subjection. Even with all the strength derivable from confederation, Canada would stand no chance the next time an annexation policy became popular in the United States. A war with England is a serious matter, and the idea of it is so unpalatable to most thinking Americans that the annexation cry is certain to get discouraged whenever there is any attempt to raise it. If once this consequence is dissociated from the seizure of Canada, a very important obstacle would be removed. No other colony stands in quite the same position with respect to its neighbors, but Jamaica might also have attractions for the United States, and it is by no means certain that some European power may not hereafter find it more profitable to conquer a ready-made colony than to found a new one, or to put up with having no outlet for the superfluous energy of its people. At all events, these possibilities would have to be guarded against by the emancipated communities if they had only common prudence. It is their connection with the mother country that guarantees them against the danger, and saves them the expense of the precaution. Besides these tangible advantages, there is another which, though moral rather than material, is still deserving of mention. It is something to the colonist to feel that he is an Englishman, that he has interests and sympathies beyond the range of his own colony, that he has a right at any moment to transport himself to the mother country, and to share in all the privileges which she reserves for her children. It is impossible to reduce a sentiment to any fixed standard of exchange, but there must be men in every British colony who feel that independence would give them no compensation for that sense of incorporation into a great empire which is secured to them by union with England. Now for all these benefits England gets a fair equivalent. The cost and responsibility of defending her colonies against foreign aggression are compensated by the fact that her superabundant population does not all go to swell the strength of alien or indifferent powers. If there had been no Canada and no Australia, there might have been more Fenians in the United States. The sense of dignity which the connection with her gives to the colonist is compensated by the corresponding sense of empire which so often saves English politics from that vulgarity to which they seem naturally prone. The distinction between these cases and those other services which the colonists seem to expect from the mother country is that the latter seem to be all on one side. If the writers of this circular can disprove this apparent difference, they will do a great deal to advance their cause.

MRS. STANTON ON THE BYRON CASE.

From the N. Y. World.

If the illustrious poet-lord who died at Missolonghi half a century ago is permitted still to contemplate the affairs of the world across which he flamed like a meteor and upon which the after-glow of his transit yet rests, he must, even in his spiritual estate, experience some of the earthly emotions of bewilderment and wonder. The sorcery of his name has done what the lever of Archimedes would have attempted if the philosopher could have found a basis for his fulcrum. It has moved the world. Probably no man of the later generations whose ashes have been blown about by the winds of five decades retained a stronger hold upon the hearts of mankind. Although dead in the flesh, his spirit was alive and alight, like the lamp in the urn of Polybius. He ruled us from his grave, like the dead and sceptred sovereigns of whom his song discourses. The rehearsal, true or false, of his misdeeds has awakened a tempest of indignation which blows round the world. All hands are outstretched to shield his memory from contumely. He was not a saint, and contemporary censure was natural enough. But death condoned his errors, and there remained in the minds of men throughout all lands and latitudes only the vision of the singer with his singing robes around him and the memory of his immortal song. It is not strange that the attempt to roll the stone away from his grave, and cast therein a posthumous bill of indictment, should awaken the indignant resentment and animadversion of the world. The unanimity with which Mrs. Stowe's public action is condemned makes any defense of it notable, and, for this reason alone, we gave place to a manifesto of exculpatory sort from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which will be found elsewhere. It will not fatigue the reader by its coherence. He will rise from its perusal with that agreeable sense of incertitude as to the writer's meaning, which is, perhaps, the pleasantest fruit of literary recreation. In a general way, the writer seems to desire to shelter Mrs. Stowe from the censures which her indecent essay have brought upon her. But she takes a roundabout way of exculpation, and involves the question in a whole labyrinth of other questions which have nothing to do with it. Whatever Mrs. Stanton may think, the Byron scandal is not a suitable text upon which to build a discourse touching the relations of the sexes and the necessity of revising them by statute. This latter theme engages, of late, the attention of some of the foremost thinkers in the world. For Mrs. Stanton to invade the council where these deep-browed philosophers sit serenely upon their tripods, endeavoring to disentangle the inextricable and solve the insoluble, is perhaps natural enough in view of her well-known earnestness and energy of character. She would beard the Archangel Michael, or clamor amid the Amphictyons, or contradict the seven wise men of Greece, if her humor seemed to impel her to these courageous exercises. We don't think she helps the question which she tries to advocate very sensibly, and she puts in only a very feeble plea for Mrs. Stowe. Like most women and many men, she is inconsecutive, and when her discourse ceases to be turbid it foams into platitude. She thinks, for example, that the statements of Mrs. Stowe must be true, "because in woman's subject, degraded condition she has no protection in the heart of man." Is this Mrs. Stanton's idea of evidence? She might as well adduce in proof of the chastity of Mary of Scotland the fact that no plums grew in Devonshire in the year of the Armada. The truth or untruth of Mrs. Stowe's revelations is to be determined, like any other question of the sort, upon the specific testimony brought forward in support of the charges. Where testimony fails, each mind will adjudge the probability to suit itself. No general propositions touching the inherent sinfulness of mankind nor the subject attitude of women can help to its solution in the least. The mild, illogical old patriarch who thought that Tenderden steeple was the cause of the Goodwin quicksands, because they never vexed the harbor till after the spire was built, had about as clear a perception of the validity of evidence, or of reasoning from premise to conclusion, as Mrs. Stanton evinces.

There is one sentence in Mrs. Stanton's letter which leads us to believe that she sometimes uses language without any adequate sense of its import. "The true relation of the sexes is the momentous question at this stage of our civilization, and Mrs. Stowe has galvanized the world to its consideration. It is a question, too, on which woman will have a word to say; and verily the world will stand appalled as she reveals the tragedies of home-life, where the Beatrice Cencis struggle to-day in nets set by their own household." This is a very ominous style of writing. Does Mrs. Stanton believe that the dark and mournful story of Beatrice has frequent parallels nowadays? If she has any evidence of the sort, she ought to convey it to the authorities empowered to punish crime; if not, she surpasses the lady she has undertaken to defend in the recklessness and indecency of her averments. Probably the most charitable interpretation of this astounding statement is that the writer did not appreciate its atrocious significance. She doubtless set it down by way of rounding off a paragraph. We cannot compliment her upon her method of literary decoration, and think she owes it to the fathers and daughters of the land whom she has thus wildly and fanatically inculpated, to make a suitable apology. If Mrs. Stanton were an obscure person, giving voice on her individual account, we should not think of making her observations the basis of comment. But she is a sister in Israel of the first stature—the champion and apostle of legions of the discontented of her sex—and we have a right to assume that her followers are content to rest their case upon advocacy of the sort in which she deals. If they are satisfied, we have, perhaps, no right to repine. It is their fight, not ours; and we mean no hostility to them in saying that we think the logical panoply and accoutrement of their champion very defective. She seems to disdain all the Aristotelian requisites of argument and discourse. Perhaps the gender of the wise old Greek repels her from making use of any of the fetters by which he would trammel and impede the free and triumphant exercise of woman's thought. She certainly paddles her controversial and apostolic canoe without the least reference to his inculcations. She has not demonstrated the good sense nor the good taste of Mrs. Stowe's unfortunate publication, nor has she evinced her own capability to deal wisely with obscure and intricate questions of social science. She has made one broad and reckless assertion touching the frequency of unnatural relations between kindred. She owes the public an explanation. If she chooses to make it, our columns, to any reasonable length, are open to her. If she has any proof of what she avers, let her bring it forward. If not, let her confess that she has, in the heat of her zeal, made a most blasting and unjust accusation against society, and duly express her contrition therefor.

THE REWARD OF PUBLIC MEN.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is, in a word, to be abused when living and praised when dead. The eulogies lately pronounced upon Senator Fessenden only serve to give fresh force to the reproach that it is impossible for an eminent man to obtain justice until he is no longer in the world to hear its voice. That a man's merits should so seldom be discussed during his lifetime would pass as one of the mysteries of fate if we did not remember that in party warfare few are disposed to exercise fairness—fewer still, magnanimity. It is but a short time ago that Senator Fessenden was accused of the worst offense a politician can commit. Even the odious charge of corruption was laid at his door. Now comes the tardy acknowledgment that he was a man of high principle and unswerving integrity, although one of his recent censors adds, as if in surprise, that he never rendered those services to his country which his ability justified us in looking for. Is it, then, the way to extract great services from any man to brand him as false to his party and his principles, to proclaim him a political outlaw, to vilify his character, misrepresent his motives, and cover him and all his acts with suspicion? Generosity towards the dead is easily rendered; it costs no sacrifice to praise those who are removed from our path forever. But one act of justice to the living is worth all the grand funeral eulogiums that were ever delivered. A short memory for faults and a long one for good services, this is the treatment which ennobles the strife of politics, but few are so fortunate as to receive it. It is deemed enough to throw flowers on the dead, who, but a few hours before, was the object of a pitiless storm of obloquy. If flattery could "soothe the dull cold ear of death," the hard words once levelled at Senator Fessenden would be amply atoned for. One-half of the commendation lavished upon him now would have brightened many an hour of his life. But in his case, as in many others, sympathy is only conceded when the spirit it could have inspired to fresh exertions has passed away. It is an old story, but its perpetual recurrence is far from demonstrating the unerring wisdom of human judgment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PROCLAMATION.

Office of the Mayor
of the City of Philadelphia,
September 6, 1869.

Whereas, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2·30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.

The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
9 7

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

Geo. W. Hamersley,
M. S. Quay,
W. J. P. White,
S. F. Gwinner,
Secretaries.
8 30 18t

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
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☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

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FIRE INSURANCES
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
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1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Cornelius Dougherty, residing in the rear of Walnut street, above Eighth, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog about seven months ago.

—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, Jacob Walton, aged fourteen years, was accidentally shot by his brother while gunning, and dangerously wounded. He was removed to the Hospital.

—John Dougherty, aged thirty-four years, residing at No. 1311 Cherry street, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from a fractured ankle, caused by falling on the sidewalk.

—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon about half-past 3 o'clock was caused by the partial burning of the roof of a house at Sixteenth and Callowhill streets.

—James Saybert, residing at No. 705 Sansom street, was knocked down with a blackjack, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, last night, by some unknown persons, and dangerously injured. He was taken to No. 1314 Callowhill street, and his injuries attended to. This locality is becoming notorious for these attacks, and it is time that the officers in the vicinity attended to it.

—Robert McKinley, thirteen years of age, residing at No. 821 Walnut street, was bitten in the side and wrist yesterday morning, in front of his parents' residence, by a savage dog. Officer Maguire, hearing the screaming of the lad, ran to his rescue and succeeded in driving the animal away, after which he killed the dog.

—On Saturday night, a horse and wagon, the property of Thomas M. Ash, were stolen from a stable in a small street near Sixth and Fitzwater. Yesterday Sergeant Whalin, of the Second district, arrested Edward Mullen, on the charge of committing the theft, and he was locked up for a hearing.

—The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Ezra Mahlor, aged fourteen years, residing at No. 515 East Dauphin street. The deceased was drowned yesterday morning in water that had accumulated in a stone quarry near the Episcopal Hospital.

—As the service for the dead was being performed yesterday afternoon over the body of Gertrude Augustus, aged eleven months and nine days, the daughter of William Augustus (colored), residing at No. 203 Vandeveer street, the floor gave way and precipitated all present into the cellar. Several were severely but not dangerously injured, among whom was the minister, Rev. William J. Austin. No one attempting to assist them out of the cellar, through fear that the house would fall, William J. Magee, residing on Locust street, below Tenth, went to their assistance, and after helping them out, extricated the corpse from the rubbish in which it was buried, it having fallen out of the coffin.

—The Artillery Corps, Washington Greys, have received and accepted an invitation to attend the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They will be accompanied by the Liberty Cornet Band.

—About half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered issuing from the Union Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, Nos. 133, 135, and 137 North Front street. The fire made its appearance in the third story of No. 137, and soon communicated to the roof of this building and those of Nos. 133 and 135. Before the fire was subdued the two upper stories of the mills were entirely burned out.

In the upper stories of building No. 137 were two spice mills, the patent coffee roasters and coolers and machinery used in the business. The spices were put up in the upper stories of Nos. 133 and 135. The stock in these apartments was almost totally destroyed. The first stories of Nos. 133 and 135 were used as salesrooms, while the first story of No. 137 and the second stories of the three buildings were filled with goods ready to be shipped. These were mostly damaged by water.

These mills stood fifty feet on Front street, and ran back to Water street, on which, by reason of the lowness of that street, they were six stories in height. The building was owned by Messrs. Weikel & Smith, who carried on the business. Their loss on stock building, and machinery is placed at about $40,000. They have an insurance of $31,000 partly in stock and partly on the building in the following companies:—Etna, $5000; Commonwealth, of New York, $3000; Lycoming Mutual, $5900; Farmers' Mutual, $2000; Narragansett, $5000; Royal, $10,000; Maryland, $2000. One hundred and twenty-five kegs of soda lie in the cellar, half immersed in water.

—John Stevens (colored) was arrested by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on Saturday night, while driving a lame horse in a dray. Alderman Jones fined him.

—The Crescent and Pennsylvania Boat Clubs, belonging to the Schuylkill navy, are erecting conjointly a beautiful boat-house, which is nearly completed. It will be opened, with suitable ceremonies, on Saturday afternoon next.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 135¾.

—The *Evening Post*, of Memphis, suspended on Saturday.

—The treasurer of the Avondale fund, at Plymouth, has received thus far $3385.

—By breaks in the Erie Canal, near Rochester, yesterday, navigation will be delayed for twenty-four hours.

—James Norton and Michael and Thomas Hearing, Boston fishermen, were drowned in the gale on Wednesday last.

—The Independent ticket in California has been elected. The Independent candidate for Mayor received a majority of 110.

—The Pension Office has appointed a commission to inquire into the irregularity of the payment of colored soldiers' pensions.

—The congregation of the Jewish temple Emanuel, New York, on Saturday gave $500 to the Avondale widows and orphans.

—On Saturday the Rawlins fund, being collected in New York for the benefit of the widow of the late Secretary of War, amounted to $41,000.

—A train from Baltimore collided with an engine off the track, near Wilmington, Del., on Friday. Several passengers and employes were injured.

—The United States war vessel Algonquin has been sold to the Haytien Government, and will be delivered formally to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

—Planters about Memphis, Tenn., are offering three dollars per day for hands to pick cotton, and cannot get them, and in consequence much of the crop will be lost.

—The United States detectives have arrested a New York celebrated gang of counterfeiters, and the stones from which a vast number of notes have been printed were also seized.

—The Susquehanna Railroad will remain under the management of Robert Lenox Banks as financial egent and James McQuade as superintendent, until a final decision is arrived at in the case.

—George H. Pendleton says that the fifteenth amendment degrades and destroys the States, and takes away from them their essential attribute of being "self-governing" communities.

—It used to cost the Government $500,000 a year for work left undone by Treasury Department clerks, who absented themselves from duty, or stepped out during the day. Pay is now deducted for time lost.

Foreign Affairs.

—Belgium declines to join Bavaria in a coalition against the Ecumenical Council.

—Catalonia still harbors a small band of Carlists, but troops have been sent in pursuit.

—Sixteen thousand Spanish soldiers are ready to sail for Cuba, according to a cable despatch from Madrid.

—On account of Napoleon's ill health, it is thought probable that his son's majority will be declared on his next birthday.

—A tornado which swept over the north of France lately has done much damage to the crops and to other property.

—The King of Italy says that his son, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the throne of Spain, shall never reign over a free people unless at the unanimous call of the constituent chambers.

News from Cuba—Desertions to the Patriot Army—Volunteer Outrages.

A Southern gentleman who visited Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs for himself and friends, writes under date of September 1 as follows:—

The news of the recent successes of the Cubans near Puerto Principe, Sagua La Grande and Los Tunas, has given an impetus and new life to the patriot cause which will prove irresistible. The exultation of the Cubans knows no bounds. They are rising *en masse* and flocking to the liberating army by hundreds. The Spaniards openly assert that the revolution will be successful, that the Spanish force is almost destroyed, and that Spain cannot send sufficient reinforcements to regain the positions lost by these battles.

It is reported that the Cubans, in these engagements, fought with great determination and daring, and showed a discipline equal to that of regular troops. The Spanish troops everywhere are demoralized, and have no confidence in their commanders, nor have the officers confidence in them, as it is known numbers of the regulars sympathize with the Cubans. The revolution I honestly believe will succeed, and the independence of Cuba be obtained. The outrages perpetrated upon inoffensive and helpless people by the volunteers and their emissaries are of the most revolting character, and exceed even those perpetrated by the Indians on the frontiers of the United States.

Everywhere the evidence of these outrages is to be seen—buildings burned, crops destroyed, and hundreds of homeless, starving wanderers. Added to this are the ravages of civil strife, and this once beautiful and luxuriant island is now a barren waste; and should the war be prolonged for six months it will be almost uninhabitable. Even now, all along the eastern coast of the island the people are on the very verge of starvation, and are dying by hundreds from disease superinduced by want.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Condition of the Wounded Man—An Explanatory Card from one of those Arrested on the Charge of Complicity.

Mr. James J. Brooks, the United States Revenue Detective who was recently shot while in the active discharge of his duties, is progressing finely, and there are prospects of his ultimate recovery, although he was not quite as easy yesterday as on the previous day, having passed a restless night and suffered much from pain. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who is in attendance upon him, after his visit yesterday, stated that he was in a comparatively easy condition, and was doing remarkably well.

This is the sixth day since he received the wound; and each succeeding day in his present condition adds to his chances for ultimate recovery. Dr. Mitchell is under the impression that considerable time will elapse before Mr. Brooks will be able to be about, under the most favorable circumstances; but he has a good chance of not only partial but thorough and complete recovery of his original health and strength. The doctor believes that the ball, in its passage, cut away a portion of one of the lungs and lodged somewhere in the chest.

This necessarily made his condition an extremely critical one at the time he was shot and renders the wounded man liable to hemorrhage of the lungs or inflammation of the outer coating of the same. Either of these occurrences may be attended with fatal results; yet, while the patient occasionally spits up small clots of dark colored blood, there are no immediate indications of hemorrhage to any extent, and there are no manifestations of inflammation. A lapse of ten or twelve days in Mr. Brooks' present improving condition will probably place him out of danger. The ball will never be extracted, but this will not prevent entire recovery, as there are numerous instances in the experience of every surgeon where balls thus imbedded in the bodies of persons that have been shot receive a sort of hard fleshy coating, and become, as it were, isolated from the rest of the system, and produce but little inconvenience.

If Mr. Brooks ultimately recovers he may attribute it in a great measure to the possession of a robust constitution, strictly temperate habits, and a calm, collected, unexcitable quality of mind.

Mr. Brooks has received the following from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1869.—Sir:—I send you enclosed herewith your warrant of employment as Detective in the Internal Revenue service from the 1st instant, at a compensation of ten dollars per diem, until otherwise ordered, and also grant you leave of absence until further notice.

This is given you as a recognition of the important services which you have rendered this department under your former commission, and as a slight recompense for the dangerous wound which you have received while in the courageous and faithful discharge of your duty.

I beg to tender you my personal sympathy, and trust that you may defeat the dastardly attempt upon your life by a speedy recovery.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

James J. Brooks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. John Keenan, who was arrested on the charge of complicity in the assault on Mr. Brooks, has written the following statement:

"I have been arrested and held to answer a charge of complicity in the attack upon Detective Brooks. Although surprised and alarmed at the accusation thus preferred against me, I felt that, as a good citizen, proud of his record in this community, and anxious to aid the authorities in their efforts to discover the perpetrators of the outrage upon Mr. Brooks, I should not complain that I was held to await the result of the thorough investigation which it was hoped would result from the just indignation of the people at the assault made upon one of its most honored agents. But while thus content to bear my portion of the inconvenience incident to the excitement in the community, and willing to abide the result of a legal investigation, I have been surprised at the unfounded and false statements which have appeared in the public prints, designed to influence the people in advance against me. A despatch from Washington, purporting to contain a statement by Supervisor Tutton, has been published, to the effect that certain whisky stolen from Mr. Mountjoy's distillery, while under Government charge, had been traced to my place, and the inference sought to be drawn from this is, that Mr. Brooks was at my store in search of it when the attempt was made to murder him. I do not know how to characterize this statement, except to declare in the most emphatic manner that there is not one word of truth in the assertion. I have never had any dealings, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Mountjoy, and never recived from him any whisky, in large or small quantities, to sell or hold; and in this or any other way have never had any business transactions with him. My business, since about the first of the year, has been the auction commission business, for the privilege of which I have paid the State the regular license fee of five hundred dollars. In the course of my business I received consignments of whisky to sell, and this led to a visit from Mr. Brooks, in which a disputed point in revenue practice was discussed between us in a friendly spirit, the burden of his argument being that I was obliged to keep certain books, similar to those required by those engaged in the wholesale whisky trade. As I had never been in the whisky business in my life, and never sold any except as a commission merchant, I disputed the point, and this was the sum and substance of the only controversy ever held between us. There were no unkind words, and, as I preferred to withdraw from a business in which there was a dispute, Mr. Brooks and myself never had occasion afterwards to renew the controversy. This was long subsequent to the day when the attack was made upon Mr. Brooks. On that day I was unwell, and met Mr. Brooks accidentally at Fifth and Chesnut streets, when he informed me that he had been to my store to examine my son's book, but no one was present to give him the facilities. I told him promptly that he could call at any time, and after some friendly conversation, I left him, telling him that as I was unwell I should not return to the store. I did not understand from him that he was going to the store that day, and my astonishment may be imagined when, in less than two hours afterwards, I heard that he had been shot. In our conversation he made no reference to Mr. Mountjoy or any one else, and I supposed, if I thought of the subject at all, that he wished to examine my son's book with a view, possibly, of tracing whisky that had been sold, that being the recognized form of proceeding under the present revenue system. In view of these facts, I cannot imagine what cause of complaint can be laid to my charge, and conscious that a full investigation will relieve me, I have been content to suffer the disgrace incident to an arrest. When Mr. Brooks recovers, as I trust he may, I am sure he will endorse every word I have written; and if there has been any misunderstanding at Washington to justify the despatch to which I have referred, I know Mr. Brooks well enough to feel that he will be among the first to correct the error, and do me justice. This is all that I demand. JOHN KEENAN.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·38	MOON SETS	11·44
SUN SETS	6·13	HIGH WATER	7·39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Aug. 31
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 2
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
India	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 3
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Hermann	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Sept. 16
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Sept. 18
Prussian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 18
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 18
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 18
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 18
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. barque Clara, Probst, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Roanoke, Duncan, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.
Brig Isabella Beurman, Kennard, Portsmouth, N. H., John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Triumph, Chester, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, New York, do.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Clara Jane, McAllen, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Passed ship Westmoreland, below Brandywine; also a ship, barque, and a brig, names not known, off Ledge Light, all beating up.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Imperador, Heard, 23 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon. Passengers—Mr. A. Dumont, Mrs. A. Dumont.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Mary H. Read, Benson, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr T. Clyde, Cain, from Boston.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Dighton.
Schr B. Bradley, Mulligan, from Washington.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, from Salisbury.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, from New London.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 13.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Ellie, with lumber to Ellis, Moore & Co.
A. G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Samuel Christ, with lumber to E. D. Trump & Son.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 10.—Two barques and one brig, names not known, passed to sea to-day. There are no vessels in the harbor except those with stone for the Breakwater. Wind NW. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 41 55, long. 65 11.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, at Liverpool 29th ult., from Mobile.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 11th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Charleston 9th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 273 bales cotton, 52 do. yarns and domestics, 5 bales rags, 6 tons phosphate rock, 5 bbls. whisky, and sundry pkgs.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 10th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst., and sailed again.

Barque Sylphide, Thompson, hence, at Dantzic 27th ult.

Barque Astrea, Hillul, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 29th ult.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, hence for Rotterdam, sailed from Falmouth 29th ult.

Barque F. Reck, Decker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 26th ult.

Barque Normania, Roer, for Philadelphia, was loading at Londonderry 27th ult.

Barque Linda, Fleming, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 21st ultimo.

Barque Afton, Elliott, from Aquin for Philadelphia, put into Kingston, Ja., 24th ult., to land three passengers.

Brig Ida, Horner, hence, at Barbados 16th ult., and sailed 21st for Grenada.

Brig Altavela, Reed, probably sailed from Cardenas 3d inst. for Philadelphia—she is reported to have arrived that day.

Brig Delmont Locke, Dennis, for Philadelphia, remained at St. Mary's, Ga., 7th inst., loading.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, is ashore on Dyer Island, Narragansett Bay; no particulars.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, at Havana 4th inst. for Philadelphia, loading.

Brig Mary E. Dana, O'Neal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bath 6th inst.

Schrs F. Babcock, Crosby, for Lynn; Evergreen, Bunce, for Newport; and Annie E. Percival, Brooks, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schrs C. J. Erickson, Smith, and J. M. Kennedy, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth, Mass., 3d inst.

Schr Fly, Hudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth, Mass., 5th inst.

Schr A. H. Home, hence at New Haven 9th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, Captain David English, Jr., before reported at Savannah, from Philadelphia, arrived out in 67 hours.

Steamer Helen Augusta went to Tarpaulin cove on Thursday, where brigs Amos M. Roberts, of Belfast, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Charles Miller, of Boston, also from Boston for Philadelphia, and schr Katie P. Lunt, of Boston, bound for Philadelphia, were ashore. The Charles Miller was high and dry. The Helen Augusta took hold of the Katie P. Lunt to tow her off, and she rolled over and filled with water. The Charles Miller and A. M. Roberts, on the beach, are said to be uninjured; the stern post of the Katie P. Lunt was gone.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 229 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wimj

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A CARD.
THE FOUNT OF FASHION,
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
will be opened Saturday, the 11th instant,
No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET,
with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.
Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.
The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department at
BALTIMORE, Md., and FORT McHENRY, Md., with the following amounts of merchantable
HARD WOOD, viz.:—
Fort McHenry, Md. .... 800 cords.
Baltimore, Md. .... 90 "

The wood for Fort McHenry to be delivered on the wharf of the Fort, corded for inspection; one half of the amount to be delivered on completion of the contract, the balance by November 15, 1869. The wood for Baltimore, Md., to be delivered at such times, and in such places in the city of Baltimore, Md., as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster may direct until the entire amount is delivered.

Bidders will be required to make a deposit of money (on the day of opening the bids) with the undersigned corresponding to amount of contract, as a guarantee that they (or he, as the case may be) will execute their (or his) offer if accepted. Money to be returned if bid is not accepted. No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Wood." Application can be made to the undersigned for any additional particulars bidders may require.

By order of
Bvt. Major-General Rufus Ingalls,
Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Third District Department of the East. 9 9 6t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any know process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tigh Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. North SECOND St. Philada.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME
NEWFOUNDLAND DOG
FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address
4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2§ Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$32
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FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
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The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 9, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
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American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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BAG MANUFACTORY,
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N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
MRS C. R. BERNARD........DIRECTRESS
THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 13,
For the last time, Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with its great cast, including
HAIGH, DRAYTON, H. C. PEAKES, MRS. BERNARD, AND MISS MISCHKA.
Tuesday........IL TROVATORE.
Friday Evening, Benefit of Mrs. BERNARD,
LA TRAVIATA.
Saturday—Grand Matinee.
Box sheets now open.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¾ to 8.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE'S THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
production of Farnie's Burlesque,
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Ganem........MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
Supported by the Full Troupe.
Friday—Benefit of HARRY BECKETT.
Saturday—THE FORTY THIEVES.
In preparation, Boucicault's FORMOSA.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 13,
NEW AND STARTLING DRAMA.
Last week of the engagement of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her last great success,
CLARA MELVILLE,
in the new Sensational Play entitled
SNARE; OR, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?
Clara Melville........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Henry Melville........Mr. J. C. M'COLLOM
Act I—Murmurs of the Storm.
Act II—The Living and the Dead.
Act III—Married and Settled.
Act IV—Triumph of the Detective.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT above EIGHTH.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE
In Two Grand Ballets,
HARVEST HOME AND MAGYAR CSARDAS.
The World's Prestidigitateur, ROBERT NICKLE.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

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THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.
The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bathrooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.
The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.
The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.
Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.
APPLY ONLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
At Drexel & Co.'s,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1528, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to
C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
8 27fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attics and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than from $8000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1669, Phila. P. O. 9 1

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1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
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Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons having claims on the deceased are requested to notify the Executors, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to
GEORGE W. BIDDLE,
No. 228 S. FIFTH Street,
Or to CHARLES B. DUNN,
No. 226 WALNUT Street,
8 30 m6w Executors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 22§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

It has been rumored for some months that the city ticket of the Democracy of Philadelphia would be reconstructed, and that the candidates on the State ticket would insist on driving the most obnoxious local nominees to the wall. Additional credence is given to this rumor by the withdrawal of S. Gross Fry as a candidate for City Treasurer. He was the best man placed in nomination by the Democracy, but as he encountered bitter opposition from a large portion of his party, mainly on account of the unfair manner in which the proceedings of the Democratic Convention were conducted, he had scarcely a ghost of a chance of success, and no inducement to enter "vigorously" into a canvass in which he was foredoomed to defeat. He acknowledges, in his letter of declination, "a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among the members" of his party, which, he feels well assured, "can only be reconciled by the formation of an entire new ticket." He is quite correct in these assumptions. Never has our city been disgraced by such brazen frauds as those which were perpetrated on behalf of the Democratic city nominees; and however ready unscrupulous partisans may be to countenance villanies perpetrated at the general elections to defeat Republican candidates, they are scarcely prepared to submit to the application of even worse tactics against themselves. They believe that there should be a semblance of honor and fair dealing maintained among ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, false personators, shoulder-hitters, perjured election officers, and the forgers of naturalization papers, as well as among thieves; but as this implied understanding was shamefully violated, fearful dissensions prevail in the Democratic camp, and the great question at issue now is how much the unpopular nominees will demand for a compliance with the earnest desire of their party that they shall "git up and git." It seems a great hardship that they should be compelled to go through all the wear and tear of conscience involved in obtaining a nomination without even having the satisfaction of seeing their names in big letters placarded on the walls, and enjoying the consolation of an overwhelming defeat at the polls. Was it for this that they "travelled" from division to division, drinking oceans of bad whisky, hobnobbing for months with thieves, gamblers, and rascals, and "setting up" the innumerable frauds by which, at last, nominations were secured? Was it for this that true delegates were turned out of their conventions to make a place for bogus ones, and that the favorite little game of false personations was played off upon their own brother-Democrats? Were Johnny Ahern and Stewart only put up to be prematurely knocked down before the people brought their artillery to bear? Really this is asking too much, unless the candidates are to be compensated in some form for their labor, mortification, and disappointment; but if the whole thing is to be arranged amicably, and the sacredness of the proceedings of the Democratic conventions is to be set aside, the public should be enlightened in regard to the cost of the transaction, so that hereafter full tariffs may be arranged, and ambitious aspirants may learn how much can be had for going off a ticket. They know now, to their sorrow, that attempts to get on are terrible expensive, pecuniarily, morally, and physically; they can also obtain a good idea of the enormous fees which the people are still unjustly obliged to pay for the poor service of pot-house politicians; but light is wanting in regard to the new form of speculation, based on the chances of being paid for a withdrawal. Organ-grinders sometimes stubbornly refuse to move on for less than a sixpence; indeed, they have been known to insist on a shilling; but the value of peace and happiness is but a mere bagatelle when compared with the rescue of a party from the disgrace of discreditable candidates, and the obstacles cannot be expected to decline for a trifle.

Inasmuch as the Democratic rules were remodelled immediately after the close of the sessions of the offending conventions, there is a fair prospect, if Mr. Fry's recommendations are adopted, that the Democratic local ticket will be materially improved, and it behooves all whom it may concern to contemplate and prepare in advance for this contingency.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL.

The celebration which will take place to-day and to-morrow in Europe and America will be no common tribute to the memory of a great man, and the unanimity with which widely separated nations, differing in language, laws, and political and social institutions, have agreed to honor the name of such a man as Alexander von Humboldt, is creditable to the spirit of the age, and an all-sufficient commentary on the great work which he performed during a lifetime prolonged far beyond the allotted threescore years and ten. It is fitting that the two hemispheres should thus unite to honor his memory, for there were few of the great men whose names the world will not willingly let die who were better entitled to be considered cosmopolitans, citizens of the world, and belonging to all mankind. Our German fellow-citizens naturally take a pride in Humboldt as a fellow-countrymen, and with characteristic enthusiasm they have entered upon the present celebration with the intention of making it worthy of the object. But the native-born Americans feel that they also have a common interest in the occasion; and in laying the corner-stone of a monument in our beautiful park, they will know that of all the brilliant statesmen, poets, philosophers, warriors, and philanthropists that the world has produced, there are few who are better deserving of such a memorial.

Alexander von Humboldt was a man peculiarly fitted in every way for the great work he was called upon to perform. Although not wealthy, he possessed sufficient means to enable him to prosecute his studies with effect, and he was able to command sufficient influence to obtain what facilities he required from the various Governments of Europe and America to carry on his explorations and scientific investigations. With a strong and vigorous body he united a capacious and penetrating mind: he went to the heart of every subject that engaged his attention, and he hesitated at no toil in collecting the data upon which to base his conclusions. The enthusiasm of his nature, combined with his habits of close observation and minute analysis, led him so far beyond the conclusions of his predecessors in the various fields of science that engaged his attention, that his investigations often had the value of original discoveries, while, in reality, he was but following up the suggestions and ideas of a long list of searchers who had been patiently and industriously endeavoring to find out the truth for centuries before he appeared.

As Humboldt travelled over nearly the whole world in the eager pursuit of knowledge, and in the collection of the facts upon which to build his theory of the physical universe, so he also traversed nearly every field of thought, and mastered every science. The plains, the rivers, the mountain chains, the flora, the fauna, the climate, and all the physical charactristics of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America received his personal investigation. He was a traveller by instinct, and because he loved to be in motion, to march over unknown plains, to climb mountains, to sail in strange rivers. But his love for travel was but secondary to his thirst for knowledge, and no traveller before or since has explored with the same thoroughness, or brought the same powers of observation to bear in determining the laws which govern creation, the reasons for particular growths and formations, climatology, the relation of the sea and the land, and all the ruling forces of physical nature.

His "Kosmos," the publication of which was commenced in 1845, explains the physical universe according to its dependencies and relations; grasps nature as a whole, moved and animated by internal forces, and by a comprehensive description shows the unity which prevails amid its variety. Humboldt's "Kosmos" is undoubtedly the greatest work of its kind of this or any other age; it is an indestructible monument to the genius of its author, and it contains the essence of the labors and investigations of his busy and valuable life.

The celebration to-day in honor of Humboldt's memory will be cordially participated in by our citizens of all classes, and it is to be hoped that the effect will be to make him better known outside of merely scientific circles, and to excite increased interest in his works among those who now know little or nothing of him except by reputation.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTS.

Mr. William Welsh has written a letter in defense of the late action of the Legislature in reference to the future management of the City Trusts. If all the proposed Board of Directors were composed of men like him, and if the public were assured that men of a similar stamp would be invariably chosen hereafter to manage charitable bequests, all opposition to the proposed new system would speedily cease, and it would be a matter of very little importance what restrictions were thrown around the new Board, or whether it was permitted to exercise absolute control, in every respect, of the Girard estates and other properties left in trust to Philadelphia. But the Board is by no means composed exclusively of men of his stamp: and while many of his associates stand high in the community, there is scarcely one of them who is not as decided a partisan, either as a Republican or Democrat, as the members of the Board elected by Councils. Mr. Welsh undertakes to argue the constitutional question of the right of the Legislature to transfer the control of the bequests from the citizens of Philadelphia, where it was originally vested, to a body which would be as much beyond their control as the Supreme Court of the United States. He bases his argument on an extract from the decision in the last suit instituted by the Girard heirs, but it is extremely doubtful whether this extract is conclusive. As we read it, clear authority is given to change the administrator only when *the corporation is dissolved*, and there is a world of difference between the modification or enlargement of the franchises of the corporation, and the transfer of the powers it has heretofore exercised to twelve judges who in turn transfer them to twelve directors who are to serve during life. We deeply regret that Girard's noble bequest has been mismanaged heretofore: we sincerely trust that it may be well managed hereafter; but the people may well pause before their authority over this subject is entirely taken forever from their hands and committed to an irresponsible body, which, whether it acts wisely or unwisely, justly or unjustly, will be entirely beyond the reach of their influence. At all events Councils should be cordially sustained in their determination to have the questions at issue thoroughly and legally tested. It would be exceedingly unwise to suffer the control of property worth many millions of dollars to pass forever from the people without being fully satisfied that the Legislature had an indisputable right to make this transfer; and, much as we respect Mr. Welsh, we think that the appointing judges who declared that the proposed transfer was unconstitutional had probably very good reasons for expressing views adverse to those he now ennunciates in regard to the legal bearings of the question. Change is not always improvement. The proposed step may lead from bad to worse, and as it will be impossible to retrace it, Philadelphia should be fully satisfied that the Legislature had a clear right to vote away the vast estates entrusted to her care before she surrenders them.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

There appears to be a hitch somewhere in the project for a new theatre on the site of the Academy of Fine Arts, and the probabilities of our having a new place of amusement, as was proposed some months ago with considerable enthusiasm, are getting rather dim. It is announced, however, that whether the theatre company completes the purchase or not, the Academy will sell its building and lot on advantageous terms, and proceed as soon as practicable to erect a new and more appropriate edifice. We sincerely hope that this will be done, for we are convinced that one of the first things necessary to give us such an Academy as we need is to get out of the present quarters, to clear away the dust and lumber that have been collecting for more than half a century, to come out into the light of day, and finally to wake up and start afresh.

The Academy of Fine Arts has been asleep for about fifty years, and its directors have been dreaming all the time that it was a model institution. With a new and properly designed building, a fresh interest in it will be excited in the public mind, and the excitement of moving will, it is to be hoped, wake them up to a sense of the fact that the world has gone by them, that the Academy as a school of art is a mere burlesque, and that a display of energy, liberality, and good management are needed if they expect to come up to the requirements of the times.

The breaking up of the old establishment will afford an excellent opportunity to reorganize the Academy of Fine Arts upon a proper basis, and we sincerely trust that no false pride will induce the gentlemen who have charge of its interests to neglect their obvious duty in the matter. We now want a thoroughly organized school of art, an art university, if it may so be termed, and there is no better place in the United States for such an institution than Philadelphia. The art collection belonging to the Academy will prove an excellent nucleus, and we have all the means at hand to make a right commencement.

We need scarcely assure all parties interested that any liberal project for securing this end will receive our cordial support. We are not so bigoted as not to be willing to sacrifice some of our own opinions as to the best method of securing the good that all lovers of art desire for the sake of accomplishing a great end, and if the Academy is reorganized on a proper basis, and becomes really, what hitherto it has only been in name, a school of art, its most bitter enemies will be obliged to forego their enmity, and give their aid in building up in this city the first great Academy of the Fine Arts in America.

If the work is started, and carried on in a proper manner, there ought not to be and will not be any difficulty in securing all the funds required, not only for the necessary buildings themselves, but for a permanent endowment, to carry on the schools and to fill the galleries with first-class representative works of art.

Until such a reorganization as this is attempted it will be useless to deplore the hostility which exists between the artists and the managers of the Academy, or to deprecate attacks upon the system which now govern its affairs. The Academy as it is organized and managed at present is not worthy of, and it will not secure, the support of either the artists or the public, and a very radical change will have to be made before it will receive such support. We shall hail with unfeigned pleasure the first evidences of improvement, and will do all that lays in our power to bring about a right feeling among all the friends of art in this city. There is no properly organized school of art in this country, and now is the time and opportunity for us to establish one in Philadelphia that will be a credit to us, and a stimulant to artistic culture throughout the whole country.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Maine holds an election to-day for State officers and members of the Legislature upon which will fall the duty of selecting a successor to the late Senator Fessenden, and county officers. For the Governorship there has been a triangular fight in progress, the extreme temperance men, not content with the very reasonable stand taken on the liquor question by the Republican party as a whole, having set up a candidate of their own, to the utter complication of the contest. The three rival Gubernatorial aspirants are as follows:—

Republican—General Joshua L. Chamberlain.
Democratic—Franklin Smith.
Prohibitionist—N. G. Hichborn.

General Chamberlain, who made a splendid record during the war for the Union, was first elected Governor of the State in 1866, his opponent at that time being Eden F. Pillsbury. In 1867, and again in 1868, he was triumphantly re-elected over Mr. Pillsbury, whose excessive ill luck as a Gubernatorial candidate led the Democracy to drop his name this year in favor of one that was not overwhelmed with the prestige of defeat.

If the present contest were a square fight between the two parties, the following figures, which give the result of the State elections since 1856, would present a fair index of the probable result of the election which is in progress to-day:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1856 (Governor)	69,429	51,548†	24,540†	120,977
1856 (President)	67,179	42,405†	28,099†	109,584
1857	54,390	42,553	11,387	96,943
1858	60,762	52,820	8,942	113,582
1859	57,221	45,307	12,914	102,528
1860 (Governor)	69,469	51,378	18,091	122,567*
1860 (President)	62,811	38,107†	33,118†	100,918
1861	57,475	40,482†	36,356†	97,957
1862	45,534	39,505†	13,203†	85,039
1863	68,299	50,583	17,716	118,882
1864 (Governor)	65,583	46,403	19,180	111,999*
1864 (President)	61,803	44,211	17,592	106,014
1865	54,430	31,609	22,821	86,039
1866	69,626	41,939	27,687	111,873*
1867	57,649	46,035	11,614	103,684
1868 (Governor)	75,834	54,431	20,403	131,265
1868 (President)	70,426	42,396	28,030	112,822

(The totals marked thus (*) include a few scattering votes. For the years in which the votes and majorities are marked thus (†), the total opposition vote is given under the head of Democratic, and the Republican plurality is given instead of the majority.)

CENSUS STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

The *Strasburg Official Gazette* for July, 1869, republishes from the French "*Resultats generaux du denombrement de* 1866," some interesting census statistics of that empire.

The total population of France in quinquennial periods from 1836 to 1866, inclusive, was as follows:—

Year.	*Total population.*	*Absolute increase.*	*Per cent. increase.*
1836	33,540,910	......	....
1841	34,230,178	689,268	0·41
1846	35,400,486	1,170,308	0·68
1851	35,783,170	382,684	0·22
1856	36,139,364	356,194	0·20
1861	36,717,254	577,890	0·31
1861 (including Savoy)	37,386,313	669,059	0·37
1866	38,067,064	680,751	0·36

Of these, 29·55 per cent. are children, being 16·27 per cent. boys and 13·28 per cent. girls; 22·51 per cent. are single adults, 10·83 males and 11·68 females; 40·50 per cent. are married, 20·30 males and 20·20 females; the remaining 7·44 per cent. are widowed, 2·55 males and 4·89 females; total population, 49·95 per cent. males and 50·05 per cent. females.

The population of the cities in the respective years 1861 and 1866, was as follows:—

Cities—No. of Inhabitants.	*No. of Cities.*	*Population in 1861.*	*Population in 1866.*	*Increase.*
10,000 to 15,000	75	860,851	897,984	37,133
15,000 to 20,000	38	605,192	656,951	51,759
20,000 to 30,000	28	625,451	666,548	41,097
30,000 to 40,000	12	407,557	419,197	11,640
40,000 to 50,000	10	429,274	449,285	20,011
50,000 to 60,000	5	305,763	327,189	21,426
60,000 to 70,000	4	220,991	247,128	26,137
70,000 to 100,000	5	401,420	412,660	11,240
100,000 to 300,000	5	624,080	688,553	64,473
Over 300,000	2	579,713	624,085	44,372
Paris	1	1,696,141	1,825,274	129,133
Total	186	6,756,433	7,214,854	458,421

The classification of the population by professions gives some suggestive data:—

Professions.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Per 10,000 inhabitants.* 1866.	1861.
Agriculture	9,737,835	9,860,280	19,598,115	5,149	5,316
Industry	5,574,818	5,384,273	10,959,091	2,879	2,735
Commerce	737,675	779,483	1,517,158	399	392
Professions*	607,491	488,296	1,095,787	287	267
Various prof'ns	89,885	108,754	198,639	52	46
Liberal†	1,782,089	1,825,206	3,607,295	948	919
Diverse posit'ns	288,077	276,264	564,341	147	159
Unknown	196,749	329,889	526,638	139	166
Total	19,015,079	19,052,985	38,067,064	10,000	10,000

*Connected with agriculture, industry, and commerce.
†Professions and persons living exclusively on their incomes.

The classification by nationalities shows 18,641,005 males and 18,771,023 females to be French; 12,301 of the former and 3985 of the latter being naturalized citizens. The English residents number 29,856; American, 7233; German, 105,606; Belgian, 275,888; Hollandish, 16,058; Italian, 99,624; Swiss, 42,270; Spanish, 32,650; Polish, 9882; Scandinavian, 1226; Russian, 2282; Greek, 720; Moldo-Wallachian, 369; Turkish, 565; various, 10,276. Total strangers, 635,495, with 19,541 whose nationality was not ascertained. Aggregate population, male, 19,014,079; female, 19,052,985.

The classification by religion shows 18,525,496 males and 18,581,716 females to be Roman Catholics; 428,791 males and 417,828 females to be Protestants; 44,470 males and 44,577 females to be Israelites; and the remainder of 15,322 males and 8864 females to be undetermined as to denominational status. The educational statistics show that those able to read only, number 1,644,516 males and 2,241,808 females; those able to read and write, 10,401,174 males and 8,477,206 females; those unable to read and write over five years old, 4,865,324 males and 6,266,811 females; children under five years, 1,881,853 boys and 1,833,815 girls.

The classification by condition shows there is in almost an equal ratio as to sex:—As proprietors or managers, 21,861,153; employes, 2,242,949; laborers, 10,667,753; servants, 2,204,230, including the actual workers and the families dependent upon them.

The classification by productive industries is as follows:—

Groups.	*Productive.* *Owners.*	*Total, including Employes.*	*Unproductive Fam'ls, includ'g serv'ts.*	*Total Population.*
Weaving	178,117	1,020,229	1,008,510	2,028,739
Mining	25,949	152,326	276,885	429,211
Metallurgy	2,291	54,816	97,042	151,858
Manuf. of metals	49,198	201,376	323,973	525,349
Manuf. of leather	8,955	44,182	77,270	121,452
Manuf. of wood	56,637	106,930	180,839	287,769
Earthenware	18,599	92,896	140,359	233,255
Chemical products	4,733	28,779	44,454	73,233
Shipbuilding	341,991	833,263	1,428,670	2,261,933
Light (gas, etc.)	6,088	22,597	37,706	60,303
Furniture	15,185	65,338	86,282	151,620
Clothing	427,981	1,145,001	963,323	2,108,324
Alimentation	410,204	595,355	1,109,241	1,704,596
Transportation	92,021	154,540	272,120	426,660
Science, letters, and arts	8,150	72,860	69,483	142,343
Luxuries	11,984	77,609	67,676	145,285
War material	272	23,438	42,976	66,414
Diverse industries	3,239	14,171	13,466	27,637
Connected with b'ks, insurance, express, and other companies	67,234	396,684	699,103	1,095,787
Aggregate	1,728,818	5,112,489	6,942,384	12,054,873

Lippincott's Magazine for October will have the following list of articles:—"The Vicar of Bullhampton." A Novel. Part IV. By Anthony Trollope. Illustrated. "The French Fever." "Two Names." A Poem. "The Lonely Ones." A Tale. By Paul Heyse. Illustrated. "What I saw of the Suez Canal." "Beyond the Breakers." A Novel. Part X. By R. D. Owen. "Dick Libby." A Naval Sketch. "The Freedman and his Future." By George Fitzhugh. "From a Garret." "Magdalena." A Novelette. By the author of "Gold Elsie," etc. Concluded. "Pleasures of Poverty." "The Democratic Movement in France." "Our Monthly Gossip." "Literature of the Day."

—Sam Cary has made a speech, and, according to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "spoke to the terror of the wicked." Then he must have told them the Republicans were after them, says the Cleveland *Herald*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Address by Rev. NOAH M. PRICE. Subject for discussion:—"Would it be expedient for the Church to set apart one evening in the week for the purpose of educating the people on the subject of Temperance?" Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of Professor Harding. The public are invited. 1t

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.
The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
President of Faculty.
9 4 9t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 24§

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Splendid goods, at lowest price!

Clothes for lads; for youth; for age;
Gorgeous patterns! All the rage!
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Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall;—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
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[*For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.*]
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Classes formed every evening in Penmanship and Bookkeeping at reduced rates.
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LAST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SEASON,
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND UP THE HUDSON RIVER,
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Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Thursday, September 16, at 7·30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00.
Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; of Enos Renner, No. 541 Girard avenue; at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 13 3t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.
THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.
PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
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AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
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CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, morning and afternoon, for discussions on practical and scientific fruit culture. Admission free.
RECEPTION BANQUET on FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 17 (8 to 11 o'clock.) Elegant refreshments, speeches, music, etc. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the supper.
Tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 9 13 4t

RACES.
POINT BREEZE PARK.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.
Purse, $500. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to wagons. Good day and track.
Mrs. Vosburg, of Iowa, will drive the celebrated 4 year old colt Vosburg.
Mrs. Vosburg enters s. s. VOSBURG.
J. Turner enters black m. LIZZIE PATCHEN.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Admission, One Dollar. 9 13 3t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1869.

Utica—Its Surroundings and its Memories.

I do not necessarily cease to treat of New-Yorkisms because I am this moment in Utica. That beautiful little city, if I am to place confidence in what I am told and see on the maps, and if I am to believe the evidence of my own eyesight in seeing Roscoe Conkling bow complacently towards his sainters along Rutger street, and ascending the steps of the broad old-fashioned residence which is his own—if I am to accept these evidences, I must believe that Utica is in New York, and that New-Yorkisms must still furnish the subject for my pen.

Not that that subject is to be enlivened by anything in the least thrilling; but whenever business and pleasure unite, I resign myself very contentedly to any call that takes one temporarily up the Hudson out of sight and sound of the ceaseless struggle and eternal roar of Broadway. When the sun simmers down and silence and shadow fall on all around, 'tis sweet to stroll, cigar in mouth, along the decks, and watch the lights twinkle forth from clumps of villages along the shore, like a handful of golden gems. By degrees night empties her cornucopœia of stars, enamels the wake of the steamboat with a palpitating shimmer, darker and darker grow the velvet soft recesses of the woods upon the river's brink. Silent sloops with solitary signal lights shoot past, and one wonders at the strange obscure life of the crew on board. Along the glittering saloon of the steamer in which you have secured a stateroom, passengers are huddled in every variety of attitude, clinging desperately to the photograph albums, in hopes of eliciting some interest that shall stay the hand of sleep and keep the sand-bags from falling. Those blessed with youth and powers eupeptic improvise picnics in their staterooms, keep the waiters running on mysterious missions to the bar-room; and anon I hear the popping of impatient corks from bottles of Scotch ale, and hear the suggestive exclamation, "How very lively!" The ubiquitous member of the Sorosis is here also. There she sits on a carpet-bag (why not on a chair?) just inside the wide-open door of her state-room. The light from the public saloon and the gaze of the passers-by fall thick upon her. But she heeds them not. She is young, pretty piquant, not dressed in ill taste. Well, probably she knows all this, and her self-advertisement loses nothing by the knowledge. As a member of the Sorosis she is on her promotion, and may rise to be the proof-reader of the *Revolution*, or reporter of a New York cattle yard. The wind is blowing quite blusterously without, but this does not in the least cool the ardor of an accordeon player, whose tunes are equally suggestive of a little that we have heard before, and a great deal that we hope never to hear again. After listening for some hours (fifteen minutes by the clock) to this musical monologue, and remembering Demosthenes put pebbles into his mouth to help him on to eloquence, and that probably this poor man has put pebbles into his accordeon, we go to bed, where we are entertained with a vocal performance until morning, the only artist in which is a gentleman who occupies the adjoining state-room. What enjoyment a rational human being of sixty years (I saw his grizzled old head protruding from his state-room window next morning) can have in lying in a recumbent position from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M., and giving vocal utterance to all the song-snatches which have been running in his brain during the latter half of his existence, may perhaps be capable of explanation on a purely psychical basis, but I do not see it in that light. This individual's favorite ditty consisted of the dirge whose joyous burden is something about "My Own Rock BY the Sea," and the tremendous energy with which he enunciated the BY contributed not a little, I feel assured, to the trembling of the vessel. I am convinced that all through the rest of the refrain he husbanded his voice for the purpose of expending it upon that one word. After singing about his Love Rock, (and I wished to goodness he were there, instead of singing about it), he occasionally branched off into attempts at *opera bouffe*, and being evidently no French scholar, his endeavors were inexpressibly repugnant to one who had drunk champagne out of the same glass with Tostee's monkey, and been complimented upon his accent by—never mind whom, I name no names. To return to my gentleman: his favorite selection from *opera bouffe* consisted of that chorus from the end of the first act of *Barbe Bleue*, commencing—

> "Allons marchons; allons, partons;
> Gai, gai, mariez-vous, le mariage est doux."

Owing to his innovations upon the French language, however, this couplet was invariably refined down into—

> "Allong marchong, allong partong,
> Jinny widdy-widdy-widdy, jinny-widdy-woo,"

which was very sweet and soothing, to say the least of it. Sometimes, also, he darted off quite unexpectedly into, "I saw thy form in youthful prime," "Captain Jinks," "Would I were with thee," "Up in a Balloon," "Old Hundred," "Three hundred thousand more," and "I want to be angel." In this last aspiration I most emphatically sympathized, and had the transformation been completed upon the spot, I should have offered no objection. However long or frequent his lapses might be, however, he always returned to his Lone Rock by the Sea, and dwelt with great unction upon the fact that he possessed one.

The comfort which this gentleman derived from his liparian possessions gave me such an appetite that when the waiter told me next morning that among other dainties for breakfast they had mutton chops, I meekly ejaculated "*Lamb* chops?" Whereupon he informed me that they were in reality lamb, but that they called 'em mutton there, mutton being so much easier to say. This being an entirely new view of the euphemistic powers of the English language, I was glad to swallow it together with the lamb chops that were called mutton, and when I got on board the train for Utica was quite prepared for the advent of the small cripple who is one of the institutions between Albany and Utica, and who delivers to every passenger a card bearing this inscription:—

> "Kind friends, good people, listen to me.
> Give aid, for heavenly charity.
> Lame in the morning of my days,
> My heart will yield warm thanks and praise
> To all who freely give to me
> Kind aid, for heavenly charity."
> Please Return This. WILLIAM COLGN.

Of course, after this, the "Congress Mineral-water Man" (direct from Saratoga), and the gum-boy, and those dispensers of popular literature who leave their wares upon your lap, and call for them again by the time you have managed to comprehend the title-page, were "welcome all, heartily welcome;" but of all these successes the pop-corn youth must be pronounced the greatest, for he distributed dainty paper packages, price five cents each, and bearing the announcement that each paper contained a present. True enough it did, and what between the excitement of sorting the pink pop-corn from the white, and finding out whether the present was a silver tea-service or a grand piano-forte, the interest was intense. Said present turned out to be a little flat, round tin whistle, which a party near me was undecided whether to apply to the purpose of a spittoon or to exchange in lieu of apples to the first small shaver that presented himself.

Well, it was pleasant to laugh at these trifles, and contemplate from the windows the queer little out-of-the-world sort of cottages that dotted the roadside, and to speculate what strange, obscure kind of lives the inhabitants must lead, with no damp delightful newspapers to read every morning over the breakfast table, and cablegrams fresher than the cream in one's coffee or the butter on one's toast. Pleasant it was, too, to lean back among the occasional flecks of shadow and idly theorize how evil and suffering are inextricably mixed up with all that is beautiful and good in the world of nature and of society. But these phases, full of flashes of dim pain, would not continue long—the landscapes outside of one were so infinitely more lovely and inviting than those solemn spiritual landscapes in one's own nature to be observed by the process of introspection. The landscapes were so beautiful and yet so silent, as though they had been brought into being with just sufficient life to save them from being still-born. Every now and then, too, occurred a little clump of graves among a field of cabbages, as though the thrifty farmer were resolved to turn everything to the best account, and had made manure out of his own relatives. Taking it altogether, then, I was sorry when a man stuck up in the cars a placard to the effect that the train would wait twenty minutes—I looked close, it was *not two* minutes—at Utica to permit of dinner, and a few minutes more saw us rabbling into the *depot*. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings troupe will enter upon the last week of their season this evening, when the *Bohemian Girl* will be performed for the last time. To-morrow *Il Trovatore* will be given, and *La Traviata* is announced for Mrs. Bernard's benefit on Friday.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Clara Melville" in a new sensation drama entitled *Snare; or, What Can't Money Do?* written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—Mr. Carl Wolfsohn and Mr. Isaac L. Rice have presented a plan for a Beethoven Choral Society, which it is to be hoped will meet with the favor of the music-loving public of Philadelphia. The first particular task which the society will undertake will be the study of the choruses of Ninth symphony, preparatory to the celebration of Beethoven's centennial birthday, December 17, 1870.

It is proposed to give two concerts each season for the purpose of bringing out choral works as yet unknown to the public, such as Schumann's *Paradise and Peri*, Bruch's *Schon Ellen*, Mendelssohn's *Walpurgis Night*, and others of similar character. The field which the Beethoven Society proposes to occupy will in no way interfere with the Handel and Haydn Society, and to that organization will still be assigned the production of oratorical works as heretofore.

In connection with the organization of the society Mr. Wolfsohn suggests the creation of a Beethoven stipendium, or fund to be devoted to the education of students of marked musical ability, who have not the means to prosecute their studies unaided. This is a worthy object, which should receive the co-operation of all who are interested in the encouragement of musical art. Messrs. Wolfsohn and Rice are both enthusiastic in their profession, and if they receive the encouragement their project deserves they will undoubtedly carry it to a satisfactory conclusion.

THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE opened on Saturday evening at the French Theatre, New York, with Balfe's opera of *The Puritan's Daughter*. This troupe, as completely organized, is as follows:—Soprani, Madame Parepa-Rosa and Miss Rose Hersee; mezzo-soprani and contralti, Mrs. E. Seguin and Miss Fannie Stockton; tenori, Mr. William Castle and Mr. Henry Nordblom; second tenor, Mr. Maurice De Sola; baritone, Mr. Albert Laurence; bassi cantanti, Mr. S. C. Campbell and Mr. Gustavus Hall; buffo, Mr. Edwin Seguin; basso, Mr. Frank Howard; conductors, Mr. Carl Rosa and Mr. Anthony Reiff; stage-manager, Mr. Harry Jackson; prompter, Mr. H. Sherwood; treasurers, Mr. Orton H. Hess and Mr. William Seguin; business manager, Mr. D. De Vivo.

The following are announced as a portion of the works that will be produced by this troupe:—*The Puritan's Daughter*, *The Bohemian Girl*, *Satanella*, by Balfe, *Oberon* by Weber, *The Black Domino*, *Fra Diavolo*, by Auber, *Sonnambula* by Bellini, *Maritana* by Wallace, *Trovatore* by Verdi, *Martha* by Flotow, *Faust* by Gounod, and *Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart.

The management announce that the scenery, costumes, and properties will be in strict accordance with the historical period of each opera. We have heard such promises as these made before. We hope that in this instance they will be carried out.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & Co.,
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AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
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GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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FIRST IN THE FASHION,
and FIRST TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
Embracing every style now worn, and
Offers them either ready-made or made to order at 10 per cent. less than any first-class clothier in the State.
PRICES MUST COME DOWN,
THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT.
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CHARLES STOKES.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another, until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary Disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? *Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections*, are readily cured by that standard preparation, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

A DEFENSIVE MEDICINE.—"In time of peace prepare for war," is a sound military maxim. "Let not the sickly season find you unprepared," is an equally good rule in medical jurisprudence. The man must be made of iron who finds himself at the close of summer as strong as at its commencement. Such a phenomenon is rare, even among the most robust of the human family. Muscular and constitutional vigor oozes out of us in the broiling weather of July and August, and few of us, at the opening of the Fall, are in the best possible condition to defy the unhealthy influences of the season.

Fever and ague and bilious remittent fevers, together with a variety of complaints that affect the digestive organs, the liver and the bowels, form a portion of the Autumn programme. Bear in mind that exhaustion invites these disorders, and that staminal vigor enables the system to repel them. "To be weak is to be miserable," says Satan to his defeated legions, in "Paradise Lost," and the axiom is correct, though it comes from an evil source.

Ho! then, ye weak and feeble, fortify yourselves against the invisible enemy that pervades the Autumnal air. The best defense against miasma is a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This rare vegetable tonic will improve your appetite, stimulate your digestion, give firmness to your nerves, invigorate your muscular fibre, regulate your secretions, cheer your spirits, and put your entire physique in perfect working order. It is easily done. The standard tonic and alterative which will recuperate and build you up is not "bad to take," but, on the contrary, a pleasant medicine.

See, however, that you have the genuine article. There are imitations and counterfeits in the market, and they are all worthless or deleterious. Bear in mind that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold only in glass (never by the gallon or cask), and that each bottle bears a label surmounted by a vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

A FAMOUS STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN,
HAS BEEN PREPARING
DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS,
AT
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing; some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS
ARE ALREADY RECEIVED,
AND WE HAVE NOW
NEW FALL GOODS,
FINE AND FRESH
READY-MADE; OR,
READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER
IN THE
LATEST FASHIONS,
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

MARRIED.

COOK—SNYDER.—On the evening of August 27, by Rev. J. E. Smith, Mr. HENRY C. COOK and Miss MARY E. T. R. SNYDER, all of this city.

STEPHENS—HOSKINS.—On September 9, by Rev. E. J. D. Pepper, Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS to Miss RACHEL HOSKINS, all of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 12th instant, of scarlet fever, ELIZA A., youngest child of John R. and Mary E. Cunningham, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Walnut street, above Seventh, Camden, N. J.

LOUDEN.—On the 11th instant, THOMAS LOUDEN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 S. Fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Swedes' Church Ground.

MAGEE.—On the 12th instant, JAMES MAGEE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Darby road and Fifty-eighth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

PAXSON.—On the 11th instant, ANNA M., daughter of Joseph and Eliza H. Paxson, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Directors and Teachers of the Eighteenth School Section, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 413 Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.

The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

WINES.

THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT
PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
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For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
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ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure.
Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

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SHAWLS!

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HAVE NOW OPEN
NEW SILKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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ARE NOW DISPLAYING
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WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13,
THEIR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
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FINE DRESS GOODS.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.
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PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead;

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

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MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
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FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
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NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p4

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.

The celebrated custom at Dunmow was to solemnly and rejoicingly present a flitch or gammon of bacon to any married couple who, a year and a day after their marriage, would take a prescribed oath that neither of them had repented their union, or had a word of quarrel. The claimants kneel on two uncomfortably sharp-pointed stones in the churchyard, and there, after certain other rites, take the following quaint oath:—

You shall swear by custom of confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board,
Offended each other by deed or by word;
Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true in thought and desire
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with joy and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known,
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

This droll mode of rewarding forbearing tempers was certainly current even in Edward the Third's time, because Chaucer makes his merry, wanton wife of Bath say of her worried husband,

The bacon was not fet, for hem, I trow,
That some men have in Essex at Dunmowe.

The flitch was, it is said, claimed on an average about once in a century. The claim of the 20th of June, 1751, was peculiarly immortalised by an engraving of Moseley's, from an original drawing of the scene made by David Ogborne. It represent the joyous procession on their return from Dunmow church with the flitch, and before the traditional quarrel had taken place, as to how the bacon was to be disposed of. The happy and successful claimants were Thomas Shakeshaft, weaver, of the parish of Weathersfield, and Ann, his wife. They knelt down on the sharp stones, as cruelly insisted upon, took the oath, and bore away the gammon. Moseley's scarce engraving was republished by Cribb, 288, Holborn, in 1826. The celebrated Bowles, of Cornhill, also published another large print, now rare, of the Dunmow procession. After the repetition of the oath, the couple were seated in a square wooden chair, still preserved in the priory (very small as it is), and carried round the site of the old manor, with drums and fiddles, and much noisy and exulting village minstrelsy, the flitch, totally ruined by the process, being thrust through with a pole, and carried before them. The steward's lord and officers of the manor followed with the inferior servants. Then came a very interesting part of the procession, the jury—six ogling bachelors and six smiling and backward-glancing maidens, who were by this great example urged onward to the blessed matrimonial state. The ceremony must indeed have been like a wedding breakfast, a perfect seed-plot of future marriages. Many thousands of people from all villages and towns, even as far as the borders of Suffolk, then followed, shouting and exulting in this triumph of Love ann Hymen.

The oaken chair used on this occasion was probably the official chair of some former prior of Dunmow, or else the official seat of the lord of the manor, being that in which the Fitzwalters for generations had, perhaps, received the suit and service of their servants. It was, however, a satanic device, the very Fiend's arch mock, the shrewdest subtlety of Discord, Mrs. Caudor's grandmamma, to make the chair too small, so that the jammed and aching couple should quarrel instantly they had won the prize.

A custom almost precisely similar to that of Dunmow, existed at Whichenoure, in Staffordshire, but is much less generally known. Pennant, who visited Whichenoure House in 1780, states that it was "remarkable from the painted wooden bacon flitch still hung over the hall chimney, in memory of the singular tenure by which Sir Philip de Somerville in the time of Edward the Third held the manor." The oath ran as follows: "Hear ye, Sir Philip de Somervile, Lord of Whichenoure, maintainer and giver of this bacon, that I, A., syth I wedded B., my wife, and syth I had her in my kepyng, and at wylle, by a yere and a daye after our marryge, I would not have changed for hane other, farer nor fowler, richer no pourer, ne for none other descended of gretter lynage, sleeping no waking, at noo time; and if the said B. were sole, and I sole, I would take her to be my wife before all the women of the worlde, of what condytions soevere they be, good or evyle, as help me God, and his seyntys, and this flesh and all fleshes." If the claimant were a "villager," corn and a cheese were given him in addition to the flitch, and a horse was likewise provided to take him out of the limits of the manor, all the free tenants thereof conducting him with "Trompets, tabourets, and other manoir of mystralsie." In respect to the Whichenoure flitch, Pennant remarks, that it has "remained untouched from the 1st century of its institution to the present," adding, jocosely, "We are credibly informed that the late and present worthy owners of the manor were deterred from entering into the holy state from the dread of not obtaining a single rasher of their own bacon."

In Grose's time the Dunmow lords of the manor tried hard to save their bacon, and refused the honorable trial of the flitch to several believers in the excellence of gammon. Probably, says the sly, fat friend of Burns, it was refused because "conjugal affection is not so rare now as heretofore, or else because qualification oaths are now supposed to be held less sacred."

The Dunmow flitch was first claimed in 1445, at least that is the first claim on record. Shakeshaft and his wife were shrewd people, for they made a large sum in 1751 by selling slices of the beatified bacon to many of the five thousand persons present. Gradually the custom slept, as good and bad customs sometimes do, had indeed a good nap of a hundred and four years, then Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the historical novelist, made a gallant and disinterested effort to revive it. The lord of the manor opposed the revival as a nuisance, but Mr. Ainsworth and his friends defrayed the expense of the festival, and provided not merely one but two sets of claimants. We almost forget whether they were advertised for, but there they appeared as large as life, and much more real, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping Ongar, and the Chevalier Chatelaine, an ex-Bordeaux editor, not unknown in England as the dexterous and rather daring translator of Chaucer and other of our poets. It was quite a romantic picture by Frith. Rosettes? We believe you! Banners? Rather! Fiddles, fifes and drums, trumpets, bassoons, and horns? Plenty of them. Whether the stubborn lord of the ill manner could not have been compelled by the Dunmow people to carry out the old tenure is a moot point which the crow merely throws out to the worthy lawyers of Essex generally. Let the cynics say what they like; let them compare marriage to a bag of snakes and eels (stuff!), to a lottery (pshaw!), to a birdcage—those who are in wishing to get out, and those who are out wishing to get in (rubbish!), we despise such bitter churls (out on them). They know well enough (a pest on 'em!) the sour wretches, that every pair of us has deserved the blessed flitch, and that no one of us ever repented his marriage within the year—at least, let them say so who will. It was a goodly ceremony, and impressed on the Essex maidens those fine lines of the ex-shrew, Katherine:—

"Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign; one that cares for thee,
And for thy maintenance commits his body
To painful labor, both by sea and land,
To watch the night in storms, the day in cold,
While thou liest warm at home, secure and safe,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true obedience,
Too little payment for so great a debt."

The last flitch given away was in 1860.—*All the Year Round.*

THE CITY TRUSTS.

A Powerful Argument by William Welsh—He Accepts a Position on the Board.

The following letter has been made public:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1869.—To James L. Claghorn, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The following statement is made in reply to your inquiries about one of the charities placed under the control of the Directors of City Trusts by the recent amendment to the charter of the city of Philadelphia.

In December last the Supreme Court of the United States, in a suit by the heirs, decided that the State, as sovereign, has ample control over the Girard Trust, because it was entrusted to a municipality that is a creature of the State.

The following is an extract from that decision:—

"It cannot admit of a doubt that where there is a valid devise to a corporation the sovereign may interfere to enforce the execution of the Trusts: either by changing the administrator, if the corporation be dissolved, or if not, by modifying or enlarging its franchises, provided the Trusts be not perverted and no wrong done to the beneficiaries."

From the experience of the last fourteen years it has become painfully apparent that the Girard Trust was "perverted," and that "wrong was done to the beneficiaries" by the act of 1854, enlarging the franchises of the city. At the instance of many of our purest and most intelligent citizens, and with the approval of the entire press, the Legislature at its last session almost unanimously remedied its former wrong to the widow and the orphan by "modifying the franchises of the city corporation" in strict accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The framers of the Consolidation Act now see that it would have been proper to have perpetuated the charter of the old city in some modified form, to serve as a perpetual trustee of the property specially committed to its citizens in their corporate capacity. To compensate his fellow-citizens residing within the old city limits, and to induce them to be faithful trustees, Mr. Girard gave them the use of half a million of dollars, a preference over all others in supporting and educating their orphans, and the use of all the surplus income from the estate beyond what was necessary to maintain the college. By the Act of Consolidation, the management of the college and of all the Girard estate was taken from the old city and transferred to the then county. As children born outside of the old city limits have no preference in admission to the college beyond those in other counties in the State, it is natural that the present trustees should claim political and other patronage, and appoint from the dominant party all the Directors of the college and every officer entrusted with the collection or disbursement of money. By the increasing stringency in the rules of political parties, this patronage is now claimed as a right, and surely no Trust of any kind, or any educational institution, can have the confidence of the community, or be managed with high efficiency, when its governors are removed with each change in party politics.

Mr. Girard tried to prevent the present lamentable state of things by forfeiting to the State all coal lands and other property outside of the city, if any one of the provisions of his will was "knowingly and willingly violated." A bill in equity was commenced in the Supreme Court in this State by the surviving executor of Mr. Girard's will, and by other citizens, to remedy the alleged defects in the management of the Girard estate; but eminent counsel suggested that if the suit was pressed a forfeit of this valuable property might occur, and that as the wrong had been innocently effected by the Legislature, it was eminently proper first to ask it to apply the remedy.

No one questions that the State has authority to so amend the charter of the city as to authorize the appointment of one or more city officers, in any way that it may be pleased to designate, and to entrust to them all the power now vested in the City Councils.

When the undersigned agreed to act as the representative of his fellow-citizens in endeavoring to procure such legislation as would rescue the Girard and other charitable trusts from the corrupting influences of party politics, he expressly stipulated that he should be exempt from all further service, and that was his fixed determination. On his recent return from a visit to some of the Indian reservations on the Missouri river, he was surprised to learn that, contrary to the determination he had expressed, he had been appointed one of the Directors of City Trusts. Your arguments, and those of other Directors and disinterested citizens, have overbalanced his determination: therefore, he will be present at the meeting to be held on the 13th inst.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM WELSH.
No. 1122 Spruce street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
24 3m No. 435 N. BROAD Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
125§ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
Delanco, N. J.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof: Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
6I§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
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No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25§

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S
BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1853,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,
Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND FREE FROM TAXES.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 26t4p No. 303 WALNUT Street.

WE HAVE FOR SALE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For particulars apply to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
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JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.
We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
8 24 smwrp tf PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2§

DREXEL & CO.
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American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

EDUCATIONAL.

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 12t*

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20.
9 9 9t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.
Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.
A. R. TAYLOR,
9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
8 18 1m* SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.
Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FINE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.
9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.
Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h s School on MONDAY, tember 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.
REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Staever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

THE TORNADO.

Humors of the Great Gale in Boston.

A correspondent, writing from Boston, gives the following description of the humors of the great gale:—

A man entering the Boston and Maine depot, in Haymarket square, suddenly had his coat tails lifted by the wind, and a pocket-book containing $36 slipped out, was taken up by Eolus, and whisked out of sight, to the great grief of the owner.

While the gale was at its greatest fury, a gentleman had occasion to pass across Washington street, near Blackstone, where he met a youngster on horseback, leading another horse. The horses were frighteend at the fury of the elements, but the youngster, undismayed, shouted out to the gentleman:—"Mister! will you just kick that horse, and make him start up?" The request was not complied with under the circumstances.

As Chief Engineer George B. Eaton, of the Cambridge Fire Department, was following in the wake of an engine on his way to answer an alarm of fire, the vehicle on which he was seated with a friend was blown from the street, turned completely over and landed upon the sidewalk, without material injury to either party or to the horse.

Several persons imagined themselves struck by falling objects. Four men rushed into one drug store with their hands to their heads, and were much surprised to learn that they were not bruised in the least. All along the doorways, huddled in grotesque groups, and smiling at the provoking awkwardness of their situation, were men and women, boys and girls, the old, the young, the ugly, and the fair, all on an equality then, just as they were caught, some with umbrellas which they dare not spread, and which were as useless as cumbersome.

The ancient, historic, and storm-scarred elm, which has withstood the shocks of the winds for centuries, did not, as we have said, go down. For a wonder, it was not materially damaged, although one large limb was dissevered and fell to the ground beyond the fence which inclosed it. The limb which was blown off was upon the northwestern side, and was not so large but that it was readily dragged away upon the grass plot to the northward, by order of the City Forester. A policeman was stationed by it, to prevent it from being torn into splinters by the curiosity-hunters, who flocked to the spot during the evening, hoping to secure some part of the fallen portion as a memento of the historic tree. As it was, the branch was speedily stripped of every twig and leaf, and only a bare and crumpled branch was left for the policeman's guarding. The old tree must have felt the strain to its very centre, but it was impossible to tell (during the evening) how vitally it was injured. The ground beneath was entirely covered with its leaves and twigs, which were easily gathered by a crowd of boys and young men, and there was scarcely an inch of the elm wood remaining. It was really touching and poetic to see the policeman standing alone by the wrecked branch, while the gaslight flickered down upon the scene of devastation, perceivable on every hand. The old tree has long been the object of greatest interest upon the Common, having been found there large and vigorous by the founders of the city, and it is by far the oldest historic tree of New England. It is in its veriest old age, and, but for the artificial means of preservation which the city fathers provided years ago, would have long since perished. It met with a severe and almost ruinous shock on the 29th of June, 1860, when nearly one-half of the tree was blown down; and it is really remarkable that the venerable elm was not utterly prostrated in last evening's storm. A few rods off, a young and handsome tree was torn up by the roots and thrown directly across one of the walks.

BASE BALL.

Tricks of the Field—Some Caustic Criticisms on the Conduct of Crack Clubs.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

During the Western and Southern tour of the Haymaker Base Ball Club, from Lansingburg, they were matched for two games at Baltimore—one with the Pastime Club, and one, on the day succeeding, with the Maryland Club. The first-named was only an ordinarily skilful nine; the other was made up of superior players, and was considered the champion club of the South. The first meeting took place, and the Haymakers were defeated. At every point the Pastimes out-batted and out-fielded them, showing superior play in every respect. Baltimoreans looked on with contempt, and wondered how such a club had ever achieved a reputation for superior skill. If the Pastimes could vanquish them, the Marylanders would "whitewash" them on almost every inning. Consequently, betting upon the game of the next day was made with large odds in favor of the Maryland Club, which the friends of the Haymakers were not slow in taking. When the contest with the Marylands took place, the Haymakers presented an altogether different front. Their pitching, catching, batting, and fielding were all of the most excellent character—absolutely without mistakes. At the close of the game, the champion Southern organization, whose Baltimore friends had so confidently anticipated its easy victory, was found to be beaten two to one. It was then discovered that the Haymakers had deliberately allowed themselves to be vanquished by the Pastimes on the day previous, as a gambling manœuvre, and with the object of securing "long odds" in the betting upon the other match. Base ball is coming to be regarded as peculiarly "the American game." Within two or three years past it has been brought to a remarkable degree of perfection. Of all gymnastic and field sports, it embodies in a large measure the highest element of healthful exhilaration, vigorous exercise, and admirable dexterity. Properly conducted, it deserves commendation equally as a means of muscular development and of rational pleasure. We have looked upon such clubs as the Atlantic, the Athletic, the Haymakers, and the Red Stockings as missionary organizations, preaching the new gospel of health in a most effective manner, and arousing an interest in physical exercises for which many an otherwise dyspeptic and jaundiced youth would have reason to be thankful in years to come. But there is unfortunately too much reason for believing that this natural and laudable object is being lost sight of for others that are unworthy and discreditable. If the base ball arena is to become a sporting ring—if the skill and agility of its proficients are to be prostituted to the service of gamblers—then respectable people must cease to give it countenance, and the field will be abandoned, as the trotting course has, with rare exceptions, to blacklegs and sharpers. They have what is called "a national championship," open to competition by all clubs. Instead, however, of leaving it to be fairly and openly fought for, the clubs in and about New York have entered into an arrangement to keep it among themselves. The Atlantics lose it to the Mutuals, and the Mutuals pass it over to the Eckfords—though it is perfectly notorious that the Athletics of Philadelphia, the Marylands of Baltimore, the Red Stockings of Cincinnati, and the Haymakers of Lansingburg, are all vastly superior to the last-named club. It is time that newspapers which have regard for the interests of this really admirable game should protest against such abuses. We tell the young gentlemen of the Haymaker Club that they have won a reputation by their admirable skill which they cannot afford to sacrifice by such disgraceful "dodges" as that to which they resorted in Baltimore. One such disreputable act will inflict upon them an injury which cannot be counterbalanced by many brilliant successes. As true friends, we ask of them to dignify the game hereafter by the manner in which they conduct it—to frown upon any attempt to connect them with the gambling fraternity who will always hang about the field—to prove that the sport in which they have shown themselves masters, is one entirely adapted to gentlemen.

NAPOLEON.

Why His Sickness Disturbs the Peace of France.

From the Journal de Paris, Aug. 28.

The rumors of yesterday are less serious than is the political state in which we at this moment find ourselves, and which has contributed greatly to exaggerate the alarm of the conservative classes of the Parisian population. A dangerous illness of the Emperor would at all times be a great and legitimate subject of anxiety for our country. But the circumstances of the moment naturally had the effect of raising public uneasiness to the highest pitch. We are, in fact, and in all the force of the term, in a state of interregnum. We have neither a constitution nor any regularly organized political bodies. The fundamental compact for the moment resembles matter in a state of fusion, lacking any precise form or outline. The Senate is but an assembly, all of whose functions are in question. The Legislative Body is not assembled, and, were it necessary hastily to convoke it, for several days it still would have but a precarious existence, since the powers of a great number of its members are not yet verified. Everybody agrees that our present Ministers are mere stopgaps; that their moral authority, notwithstanding that among them there are one or two eminent persons, is nearly nil. The Minister of the Interior is relaxing at the baths of Bagnieres, the Minister of War has hardly yet installed himself, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial, have just left the continent. The whole empire therefore is at this moment concentrated in the person of the Emperor. One may literally say with the great Corneille:—

"Seul, l'Empereur est tout, et l'Empire n'est rien."

This is what causes the public's vague terror. This is why it has sufficed for the Emperor to be, as it were, hidden for a few days from the eyes of the people of Paris, for them to be seized with a vague uneasiness. It is important both for the country and for the dynasty that we should emerge with all possible speed from a condition perilous for everybody. The Senate must resolutely apply itself to the Parliamentary reform, and accomplish its work completely and promptly. The Legislative Body must be summoned at latest for the first days of October, and not again adjourned until constituted. A ministry must be organized, of which the composition shall serve as a guarantee to the Liberal party, and which thereby shall consolidate a security that has been shaken. In short, we must have a government. But, above all, it must be done quickly. To-day is ours; to-morrow belongs to no man.

POLITICAL.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Courier* of the 3d contains the following:—"It is reported that the Hon. James F. Wilson has received a letter from Senator Grimes, dated at Paris, in which he says that he has resigned his place in the United States Senate, to take effect on the 1st of December next. Grimes is now in Europe for his health, and contemplates spending the winter on one of the islands of the Mediterranean Sea." The Des Moines *State Gazette* of the 5th inst. says:—"No official announcement of this resignation has been made so far as we can learn, but our conviction is that it is true, as it has been pretty generally understood that Mr. Grimes has contemplated this step for some time. Should it prove correct the Senatorial question will have added to it still greater interest and probably still greater strife. The public, and especially the politicians, will await with anxious interest the confirmation or denial of this report."

Speculations About Coming Senators.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that the trades unionists and anti-prohibitionists will get control of the Massachusetts Legislature, and elect Colonel Greene, Democrat, to the Senate in place of Wilson; that neither Anthony nor Cragin will be re-elected; that Sidney Clarke is likely to come from Kansas in place of Ross; that Logan has the best chance to succeed Yates; that Judge Moses, of the State Supreme Court will succeed Robertson, of South Carolina; and that Jesse D. Bright is the coming man from Kentucky. In Tennessee the Legislature will meet October 4, and the Senatorial question be decided at once. The candidates are Andrew Johnson, Emerson Etheridge, D. W. C. Senter, and Neil S. Brown, with the chances for Johnson.

THE POLITICAL CIRCUS.

Powerful Reasons Why William Furlong Should be Elected Supervisor.

A Brooklyn Second warder is ambitious to figure as a supervisor in that burgh. His name is William Furlong, and he cites the following irresistible reasons to show why he should receive the suffrages of the Second ward Brooklynites:—

☞ I WAS BORN IN THE SECOND WARD, on the corner of Mercein and Garrison streets. I was born in poverty, without knowing my father, never having seen his face. My mother died when I was five years old. From that day until this my life has been a dark one. Thrown on the world with no one but God Almighty as a Father, and the Virgin Mary as a mother, I had to fight life's battle all alone.

To any one who can, in the Book of God, disprove the following affirmations, I will pay one hundred dollars:—

1. That I am more deserving of election than any other man in the ward.
2. That I never danced in a ball-room in my life.
3. That I never belonged to a fire company.
4. That I never danced at a picnic in my life.
5. That I never seduced a girl in my life.
6. That I never robbed a man in the Second ward.
7. That I never was arrested in the Second ward for anything.
8. That I never played a game of cards or billiards in any bar-room or gambling-house in my life.
9. That I never drank a glass of rum, gin, or brandy except for medical purposes.
10. That I never was convicted for any unlawful act in my life.
11. That I never fought a prize fight in my life.
12. That I never harmed any old man in the world.
13. That I never insulted any man, woman, or child in my life.
14. That I never run in debt before I was able to pay it.
15. That I never placed a stumbling-block in any young man's way when he was trying to advance himself in the world, except one.
16. That I was never seen on a target excursion, with any company, in my life.
17. That I was never brought up in ignorance.
18. That I never received one dollar from any man that was a candidate for any office in the Second ward, or any other ward.
19. That I never received any office from any man in the Second ward, or any other ward.
20. That I do not owe one dollar or one cent to any one.
21. That I never refused any man, woman, or child, one cent or one dollar when I had it to give.
22. That I never insulted a shop girl going to or coming from her work.
23. That I never belonged to a base ball club in my life.
24. That I never insulted a police officer in my life.

THE SABINE STORY.

What a French Journal Says.

From the London Times.

The French papers report the execution of seven American sailors on board the Sabine, off Cherbourg, for an attempt to blow up that vessel. The account is most extraordinary, and the alleged facts are hardly credible in the absence of more precise information.

The affair is thus reported by the *Journal Officiel*:—Seven American sailors have been hanged in the offing before Cherbourg, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy, respecting which we find the following details, in a letter addressed to the *Journal du Havre*:—The American frigate Sabine had been at anchor for ten days in the offing. On Saturday morning a cabin-boy, on going down into the hold on some errand or other, perceived a fuse, lighted at one end, and by which the other communicated with the powder magazine. He ran up immediately to give information to the superior officers, and, as one may well imagine, the fuse was quickly extinguished. It was none too soon, for a few minutes later the frigate would have been blown to atoms. The commander of the Sabine immediately instituted an inquiry, which led to the discovery of a conspiracy, having for its object the annihilation of the American ship and the whole of her crew. The authors of this atrocious attempt did not recoil from certain death for the purpose of inflicting a frightful vengeance. Twenty-two sailors were put in irons, and seven were ordered to be hung immediately. For this purpose the commander of the Sabine communicated with the competent authority at Cherbourg, in order to procure the authorization necessary to proceed at once with the execution. This authorization having been refused, the Sabine weighed anchor and put to sea; and hardly had the vessel left the offing before the seven wretched men were hanging from the yard-arms. Human justice was satisfied, and a terrible example set of condign punishment. Several bargemen who happened to be behind the mole were witnesses of the awful spectacle.

GENERALITIES.

The Michigan Wool Clip.

The Detroit *Tribune* has valuable statistics of the wool clip of Michigan, and arrives at these conclusions:—That the product of 1868 was from 14,000,000 to 14,500,000 pounds, while the product of 1869 is only 10,500,000 to 11,000,000 pounds. It finds that the product of the present year was marketed much more promptly than that of the last year, and it believes not more than ten or fifteen per cent. of the year's clip now remains in the hands of the farmers. These estimates are based upon returns collected by the *Tribune* from all points in the State where wool is purchased in any quantity.

An Immense Boa.

On Saturday afternoon the barque Zingerella, Captain Shaw, arrived at Boston from Bissau, on the west coast of Africa. She brought five boa-constrictors and four large dog-faced monkeys. The largest of the serpents is twenty-eight feet long, is of immense girth, and weighs nine hundred and odd pounds. On its arrival it had not eaten for six weeks. Its last meal had consisted of twelve small cats and a good-sized dog, which it disposed of in the course of a night. On Saturday night, showing signs of hunger, a live cat was given to it, which it speedily crushed and swallowed. A second live cat still remains in the cage. The wretched animal evinces extreme terror at the presence of its deadly foe. This is the largest serpent ever brought to this country. It is immensely powerful, as the effects of climate have hardly yet lessened its natural vigor. The other serpents range from twenty-three to eighteen feet in length.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Ship Building in France.

The ship yards at Nantes turned out 29,500 tons annually for the years 1854 to 1857, and from 1864 to 1868 the construction attained annually 18,500 tons. This is considered remarkable, as since the year 1867 foreign vessels could be nationalized on payment of two francs per ton measurement. For all France this duty was paid in 1868 on 106 wooden vessels of 17,776 tons, and on 11 iron vessels of 6860 tons. Bordeaux and Lorient built, in 1866, 19 vessels in wood, of 8096 tons; in 1867, 18 of 6387 tons; in 1868, 13 of 4969 tons; also three gunboats and an iron steamer not measured. Havre has only one building yard, and at Marseilles the construction is limited. If Nantes was accessible to large vessels, it is stated, the cost of construction would fall below that of Glasgow, the low price of labor more than compensating for the greater cost of iron and coal.

Taxing the Mormon Church.

There has been some excitement in reference to taxing the income of the Mormon Church. Under a recent decision of Commissioner Delano, the Assessor, Dr. Taggart, required of Brigham, as trustee of the church, an income return. He first replied in the following singular manner, to wit:—"We, the Government of the United States, have no knowledge of any such person as the Trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, nor of any such organization as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. If there ever was such an office or such an organization, we, the Government of the United States, have obliterated them out of existence by legal enactment, approved July 1, 1862." Subsequently he seems to have thought better of it, for he made a sworn return of a few hundred dollars church income. This, for one-tenth of the production and increase of 120,000 people, besides the income from a great deal of miscellaneous church property, real estate, herds and flocks, buildings, etc. The enforcement of the law taxing the church currency uttered by the city 10 per cent. has also made a fluttering, and the end is not yet, as Brigham says. Pehaps he will always beat the Government, and perhaps not.—*Correspondent Chicago Tribune.*

A Relic of Humboldt.

At the "Springs" in the Park another attraction has recently been placed, it being nothing else than a precious relic of Alexander Von Humboldt. It is a highly valuable fire screen, inlaid with mother of pearl and adorned with a faithful view of the royal castle of Potsdam, the family residence of the kings of Prussia. It was daily used by Humboldt and highly prized by him, on account of its having been presented to him from King Frederick William IV of Prussia as a token of personal attachment and esteem. It is now the property of Mr. John Gast, of this city, who was so fortunate as to acquire it at the sale of the estate of Humboldt, at Berlin, in 1860, and who has consented to place it on exhibition at the "Springs," in view of the increased interest that may attach to it owing to the approaching centenary celebration of the birth of Humboldt and the unveiling of the colossal statue of the philosopher in the Park.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Work on the Stevens Battery.

The celebrated "Stevens Battery" is still at the yard in Hoboken, where her keel was laid long ago. The ban of secrecy has not yet been removed from the work on this vessel, which, however, is still steadily progressing. A reporter visited the yard recently, and was enabled to gain a few facts in regard to the construction of this modern marine monster. The vessel as she stands is 250 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and draws 27 feet of water. Her hull is composed of teak wood two feet in width, with a covering of four inches of iron, which is screwed on with copper bolts. Her decks are composed entirely of iron, and the battery which she is to carry is to consist of four guns of enormous calibre, throwing a solid ball of seven hundred pounds weight. She will have two screw propellers, and it will be impossible for her to turn within a space equal in length to that of the vessel. General McClellan is at present superintendent of the work, and he has one hundred and eighty men employed. The ram is to be completed during the year 1871, when it will be presented to the State of New Jersey, as a protection to New York Harbor.

The Prince of the Realm.

Prince Arthur has just visited Halifax. The street multitude, though dazzled purblind by the lights, recognized the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage, and cheered the Prince out of it into the building. Thence, after dancing and supping with decorous equanimity in the midst of a conflagration of red coats which outshone the most elaborate ladies' toilettes, he emerged at 2 o'clock in the morning. Still later, this advertisement appeared in the newspapers, under the general heading of "auction sales:"

This day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at the Province Building.
250 yards best Brussels Carpet.
200 yards best Scotch Carpet.
160 yards or more of Venetian Stair Carpet.
Several hundred yards colored Tarlatan and lining Cotton.

These carpets have only been in use one night at the officers' ball in honor of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and a lot of sundries, with a quantity of nice spruce boarding, are ordered for positive sale by the committee.

For one night only, "in honor of" a boy prince! All this, to be sure, was not quite up to some things done in the winter season at the New York Academy of Music. But it was sufficient; and what clinches the matter among "the military" is that his Royal Highness expressed himself "very much pleased!"

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

▲ Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n. 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

3·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6 40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·20 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc. etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

NOTICE.

The Sunday Mail Train on the West Jersey Railroad is discontinued. 9 10 2t

WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10‡ General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 10 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 11 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 920 Race street.
DRILL PRESS, HAND LATHES, ANVILS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, 20-HORSE CYLINDER BOILER, SHAFTINGS, PULLEYS AND HANGERS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 920 Race street, will be sold:—1 drill press; 2 hand lathes; lot of shafting, pulleys, and hangers; anvils; lot of blacksmiths' tools; lathes; patterns; one 20-horse cylinder boiler; beam scales; lot of machine tools, such as taps, dies, etc. 9 7 6t

Sale at No. 250 South Eleventh street.
WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING AND SITTING ROOM FURNITURE, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, Mattresses and Bedding, Refrigerator, Stoves, China, Glassware, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 250 South Eleventh st., will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising the entire furniture of parlor, chamber, dining room, library and kitchen; together with the velvet, tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpets, which are in good order.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday at the auction store.
The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 13 2t

Sale at No. 1920 Green street.
WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1920 Green street, will be sold, the entire household furniture, carpets, etc.
Particulars hereafter. 9 7 6t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

THE FIRST PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, ETC.
Will be held at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, in the latter part of September.
Particulars hereafter.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Rosewood Piano Fortes, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, Fireproof Safes, Large Quantity of China, etc.
On Wednesday Morning.
Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, elegant walnut furniture, etc. 9 13 2t
Also, tinman's shears and presses, tools, etc.

Sale No. 929 Chesnut street.
LEASE, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF STORE, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, Cabinet Organs, Guitars, Musical Instruments, Trimmings, etc.; Lease of Building, rent $3000 per annum; Counter, Shelving, Glass Doors, Office Furniture, Fine Show Cases, Farrel & Herring Fireproof Safe, Awning, &c.
On Friday Morning.
17th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 929 Chesnut street. Full particulars in catalogues. 9 13 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at 816 South Fifth street.
HANDSOME PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, CABINET ORGAN, HANDSOME CHINA, GLASS, AND PLATED WARE, FINE HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 816 South Fifth street, below Catharine street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; elegant bouquet table; elegant cabinet organ, made by Estey; walnut hall and dining-room furniture; walnut extension dining-table; handsome lounge, covered with crimson cloth; handsome china, glass, and plated ware; suit handsome walnut chamber furniture made to order; fine hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, comfortables, etc.; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; cedar chest, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 13 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE
OF
400 CARTONS BONNET, SASH, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
Also,
SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FLOWERS, ETC.
Also,
75 PIECES BLACK DRESS SILKS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE 800 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 13 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. 9 13 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK STREET, PHILAEEDLPHIA 3 3‡

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw‡ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,

William W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 wfm‡

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Murders and Murder Trials in the West—Celebration of the Humboldt Centennial Anniversary—Recapture of Escaped Criminals—Conflagration in New York.

FROM THE WEST.

More Murder.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.—Dan. Richardson killed Silas P. Casey, three miles below Henderson, with a gun-barrel, in a quarrel. Richardson was assisting Casey in pushing a small flat up the river, when they quarrelled about some trifle. Richardson was arrested in Henderson, and brought to this city yesterday. Casey was accompanied by his wife and three small children, who are left entirely destitute.

Lay Delegation

was voted down in the Southern Indiana Conference on Saturday, after a stormy and somewhat acrimonious debate. The vote stood, for lay delegation, 60; against lay delegation, 33—not a two-thirds majority.

The Humboldt Centennial

will be celebrated here to-morrow and Wednesday with great *eclat*.

The Abrams' Murder Trial.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Saturday P. M., while the closing argument was being made for the defense in the Abrams case, one of the jurors was taken sick and the court adjourned. It is hoped the case may be finished by to-day.

Fatal Accident.

A young man named William McLaughlin, son of a Methodist minister, living near this city, died, on Saturday night, from the effects of a wound received on Friday. In sliding down a hay-mow a stick penetrated his abdomen and broke off, leaving a part still remaining in the lower stomach.

Projected Commercial Consolidation.

A movement is on foot to consolidate all business organizations into a Commercial Exchange.

Railroad Taxation.

There is considerable feeling about the railroad election to-day. It is probable the tax will be defeated.

Knocked in the River by Roughs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—During a free-and-easy fight between a party of roughs on Saturday night, it is said one of the party was knocked into the river, and before help reached him was drowned. As the party engaged in the transaction are said to have left the city, the statement seems correct.

The Columbus County Fair.

The County Fair closed on Saturday. The receipts for the five days were $6439, nearly double that of last year. The entire fair has been very successful, not a single serious accident having occurred.

Escaped Burglars.

Eugene Marsh, who escaped from the county jail on the 11th of July, in company with several other burglars of note, was on Saturday evening returned to his old quarters, having been captured at Gallipolis several days ago, after having broken jail at several points. The proper officers will start for Iowa to-day with requisitions for Hede and McPherson, who escaped at the same time. All of these men are dangerous characters and burglars.

The Humboldt Celebration in Chicago.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The celebration of Humboldt's hundredth birthday will be general among the German population here. Musical and other festivities will take place at Turner Hall to-night, and at the Opera House on Tuesday night.

Political.

The Republican County and City Convention to-morrow will be exciting, owing to strife between the regular Republicans and the People's party.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Robert Barr, in Westchester jail on the charge of outraging his own daughter, aged sixteen years, committed suicide in that institution last night.

Burning of a Hotel.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The large hotel on Myrtle avenue, on the outskirts of the eastern district of this city, burned down this morning. Loss, $100,000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13—11 A. M.—The weather is stormy. Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. 5-20s of 1862, 83½; 1865s, old, 83; 1867s, 82. Erie Railroad, 26; Illinois Central, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12⅜d. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn, 29s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 13—11 A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. Petroleum firmer. Sugar dull on the spot at 40s., and quiet afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 71f. 32c.

HAVRE, Sept. 11.—Cotton opens flat at 1·58f. for both on the spot and afloat.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	203¼	West. Union Tele.	36½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	37⅛	Toledo & Wabash R	78¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	75¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	101¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85¾
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex d.	108	Adams Express	57½
Chi. and N. W. com.	79⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	18⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89	United States	61¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	111⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	52⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾	Gold	135⅜
Pacific Mail Steam.	76	Market steady.	

THE COAL MINE HORROR.

Speculations Regarding its Origin.

The current of speculation in the village has turned away, in a great measure, from the consideration of how far the furnace in the mine was responsible for the fire to the formation of opinions as to the manner and the motive of firing the brettice from above.

The witnesses, as you will notice by the evidence, who opposed the originally accepted theory of the fire, gave no intimation as to whom they thought responsible for the fearful incendiarism suggested by their testimony, and the counsel for the mining companies made no attempt to secure an expression of opinion on that head. On inquiry I was informed that the counsel for the companies intended to reserve this point until they could secure an overwhelming amount of evidence from experts opposed to the idea of fire coming from the furnace to the shaft, and then they expect to show, by implication, that some man or set of men must have maliciously performed the work of destruction and death.

The miners have had quarrellings among themselves from time immemorial; but none of them with whom I conversed to-day give any consideration to the thought that one of their number could have deliberately meditated the destruction of human lives in firing the Avondale shaft. Some ignorant, thoughtless miner, determined to revenge himself upon the company for some real or fancied wrong, might have played the incendiary, without ever conceiving to what dreadful results it would lead. The inside boss, Mr. Evan Hughes, it is said, was unpopular with his Welsh fellow-countrymen, and the same is said of his brother, Mr. Benjamin Hughes, and the President and Superintendent of all the mines belonging to the Delaware and Lackawanna Company.

The miners represent all nationalities, the preponderance being Welsh; but even among these there are jealousies and quarrellings from time to time. When Mr. Benjamin Hughes, Thomas Carson, and Thomas Watkins come up to give their evidence at the inquest on Tuesday next a flood of light will be thrown upon this now mysterious question, as these three are among the most competent to give a decided opinion on the origin of the fire.

The report that it was the Irish miners who desired to revenge themselves upon the Welsh must be a libel; for I can see nothing but harmony and good will existing among these nationalities.—*Yesterday's Correspondence from Scranton.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.

A Lawyer Attacked at Thirteenth and Wood Streets.

The corners of Thirteenth and Wood streets, within a year or two past, have been made notorious by the villainous characters who have been in the habit of congregating about them. Scarcely a week passes but we are compelled to record some criminal act which has been committed by this gang. Arrests after arrests have been made, but nothing further has ever been heard of the criminals. Emboldened by partiality which has been shown them by somebody, they almost nightly attack some citizen who may happen to have occasion to pass that way.

Last night James Saybert, a member of the bar, with a friend, was walking along Thirteenth street, and on arriving at the corner of Wood they were jostled about by the gang of ruffians and cutthroats. Mr. Saybert remonstrated, and in reply he received a crushing blow from a blackjack and felled to the pavement. His friend attempted to take his part, when he was hammered with a blackjack, and badly beaten. He, however, succeeded in effecting his escape. The scoundrels finding that they had in all probability murdered Mr. Saybert, ran from the spot. Some citizens then picked up the injured man, and took him to No. 1314 Callowhill street, where he has remained since in an insensible condition, and at last accounts was sinking very rapidly.

The police were notified of the occurrence, and late in the night they succeeded in arresting Philip Flanagan, aged twenty-one years, who has been identified as the principal manipulator of the blackjack which felled Mr. Saybert to the sidewalk. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. The injured man resides at No. 705 Sansom street.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Building Commissioners at Noon To-day—Discussion of the Proposed Plans.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Buildings met in the new court-room building at noon to-day. William S. Stokley, President, called the meeting to order.

The Committee on Architectural Plans, Thomas N. Walter, chairman, stated that the committee had called the commission together for the purpose of examining the plans submitted. On the 5th of April last the commission prepared an advertisement, which was inserted in three public papers, and also 500 pamphlets, which were distributed among 200 architects. In response to these, ten elaborate plans have been presented, from Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere. As the present room was not proper for the exhibition of these plans, they had been arranged at the rooms of the Board of Survey, in Fifth street, and they asked the commission, on its adjournment, to adjourn to meet at that room to examine them.

Several communications from architects were read, asking for an extension in the time for the reception of plans. Mr. Walter asked that a vote be taken in reference to the receipt of a plan received on the 3d of September, not strictly submitted within the time required of the competitors. The vote was taken and the plan was received. Mr. Walter stated that several architects had requested him not to extend the time for the receipt of the plans, as it would be an injustice to those who had acted according to the regulations prescribed. The case above acted on was the only instance of any extension of the time beyond noon of September 1.

Bills for advertising and printing were presented; and, on motion, they were referred to the Auditing Committee.

Colonel Page stated that before the adjournment to examine the plans he would like to ask the attention of the commission to a matter that required attention. There were vacant chairs about them which were owing to absence of members, owing to business and other causes; but one of these vacancies would never be filled. Alexander J. Harper, late a member of City Councils, had passed away since the last meeting of the Board. Perhaps the city of Philadelphia never had a more faithful, energetic, and untiring public servant than Mr. Harper. He submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we have learned with sincere regret of the death, since our last meeting, of our colleague, Alexander J. Harper, Esq., whose zeal and services were particularly manifested in the discharge of the duties assigned him as a member.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for his memory and sorrow at his loss, this resolution be entered upon the minutes.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Walter suggested that the commission hold a private meeting for the examination of the plans, but the suggestion was not acted upon.

The Board then adjourned.

The drawings submitted by the architects for the new public buildings are respectively as follows:—Maximilian Schroff, 7 drawings; Benjamin Price, 9 do.; C. Wanner, 8 do.; Duncan J. Mackae, 12; John McArthur, Jr., 9 do.; Schulze, LeBrun & Schoen, 7 do.; Sims, Fuller & Sayer, 11 do; Samuel Sloan 10 do.; J. H. Hobbs & Son, 8 do.; Rumes & Reneker, 8 do.—89 drawings in all.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

They Organize by the Election of a President.

This body assembled to-day at noon in the Supreme Court room—all members being present except the Mayor and Presidents Stokley and Marcer of Councils.

Henry M. Phillips, Esq., read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Phillips moved that the Board proceed to the election of a President of the Board. Agreed to.

William Welsh, Esq., was placed in nomination by Judge Campbell, and received the entire vote of those present.

Mr. Welsh then took the chair, and said he regretted their choice, but still he would do the best he could under the circumstances.

Mr. Philips moved to proceed to the election of a secretary, which was agreed to. He then moved that further action on the matter be postponed for the present, which was also adopted.

Judge King moved that a committee of three be appointed to take such measures as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the object of the law creating the Board of Trusts.

Mr. Collins desired to understand the intention of the resolution.

Judge King said it proposed to consult with the counsel of the city, and endeavor to avoid any litigation.

The resolution, after a short consultation with reference to the matter of the payment of the costs of a suit, was adopted.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the committee under the resolution:—Hon. Edward King, John H. Michener, and James L. Claghorn.

On motion the president was added to the committee.

The board then adjourned to meet on Monday, September 27, unless sooner convened by the committee appointed under the resolution of Judge King.

MR. JOHN R. PENROSE, a well-known and esteemed merchant of this city, died suddenly on Saturday, of gout of the heart, at Rokely, Chester county, Pa. Mr. Penrose was engaged in the shipping business during the greater portion of his life, and he was one of the original members of the firm of Penrose & Benton. As a business man he was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, while outside of his business relations he was known as a liberal and public-spirited citizen. He was President of the Point Breeze Park Association, and took a great interest in its transactions. He was also one of the trustees of the city ice boat, a member of the Board of Trade, a director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, a member of the Board of Wardens, and a member of the Commercial Exchange. Mr. Penrose was also a writer of more than ordinary vigor, and he frequently contributed articles of value to agricultural journals. He was fond of fine stock, and always had choice specimens, in which he took great pride. On Friday last he was in his office at No. 5 Walnut street, apparently in excellent health, and his sudden death will be a great shock to his many friends. Mr. Penrose was in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

ARREST OF A FIREMAN AT THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—Lieutenant Killacky, while going through the burning building of Weikel & Smith, on North Front street, yesterday morning, saw something suspicious running from the rear pocket of the fire coat of a man fully equipped in the garb of the Fairmount Fire Company. He immediately took him into custody, and found that the suspicious article was nothing more or less than spices. On examining the coat it was found to contain, inside the lining, a variety of articles, such as spices, brushes, beeswax, coffee, and varnishes. The alleged thief was locked up in the Sixth Ward Station, and yesterday was taken before Alderman Kerr, who held him for trial. He gave the name of Adam Aims.

MORE ARRESTS AT THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—David Thompson, aged twenty-three, was arrested by Policeman Prendeville yesterday morning, while stowing various articles into his pockets, at the fire at Weikel & Smith's spice mills.

James Lynn and John Carroll about the same time were overhauled at Arch street wharf, while carrying off watermelons. All the above prisoners had hearings before Alderman Kerr, and were sent to prison for trial.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY is composed of gentlemen of enterprise and liberality. The latest evidence of this is afforded in the fine new house just completed by the Crescent and Pennsylvania Clubs, and which is to be formally opened on Saturday next. The structure is built of grey stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and presents a decidedly neat appearance.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their Candidates Withdraw from the Field—Their Successors Named.

It was announced this morning that the various nominees of the Democracy for city and county offices had withdrawn from the field.

On inquiring of Democratic officials this report was verified. We learned the following is the new ticket as far as arranged:—

Clerk of Quarter Sessions, D. W. Sellers, Esq.; City Treasurer, W. C. Patterson, Esq.; Recorder of Deeds, John G. Brenner, of the firm of Brenner, Hardy & Co., and Prothonotary of District Court, John O. James, of the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co.

The subject of breaking up the objectionable ticket nominated by the Democratic City and County Conventions, and replacing it with the names of high toned gentlemen, has been long talked of and has been the frequent cause of discussion in the City Executive Committee. At a meeting held last week it was believed that the whole matter had been consummated, but Mr. S. Gross Fry objected on the ground that the new ticket should be nominated by the conventions, which should be reconvened and not by the City Executive Committee. However, Mr. Fry on Saturday withdrew from the ticket, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee this morning the plan of action was adopted. All the present candidates were to withdraw and the committee have the power to name their successors. The committee then proceeded to canvass the names, and at the last report had agreed upon the above ticket. The gentleman to take Stewart's place on the ticket had not been announced.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.—The treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the Avondale mine calamity, acknowledges the following receipts:—

McKean, Borie & Co.	$500·00
Van Paagen & McKeone	250·00
Sam'l & Wm. Welsh	250·00
John A. Brown	250·00
Americus Club	200·00
Tabernacle Baptist Church	135·00
F. H. Butler & Co.	100·00
H. S. Hannis	100·00
R. C. Ridgway	100·00
Wm. Brice & Co	100·00
A. C. Craig & Co.	100·00
H. & H. W. Catherwood	100·00
H. M. Daily	100·00
Thomas Moore, Pittsburg	100·00
John T. Lewis & Bros.	100·00
Henry Wallace	100·00
Carstairs & McCall	100·00
Woodward & Worthington, Bellevue, Ohio	100·00
Henry J. Williams	100·00
John Rice	100·00
Wainwright & Co.	100·00
J. H. Murphy & Bros.	100·00
Tatham & Brothers	100·00
I. V. Williamson	100·00
Second Pres. Church, Germantown	81·91
First Reformed Ch.	78·57
Broad St. Baptist Ch.	76·23
Central Congregational Church	58·10
J. B. Ellison & Sons	50·00
Field & Kechmle	50·00
Mellor, Bains & Mellor	50·00
Young, Smyth, Field & Co.	50·00
R. K. Jamison & Co.	50·00
Frank, Bros & Co.	50·00
Park, File & Co.	50·00
A. M. Collins, Son & Co.	50·00
Wm. Wainwright	50·00
R. Troubat, M. D.	50·00
First Pres. Ch., Frankford	51·50
James E. Rhoads	10·00
Felton, Rau & Sibley	$25·00
F. E. L.	25·00
Illman Bros.	25·00
F. Willcox	25.00
Employes of Harris & Bro.	40·00
D. Rosenzweig, No. 518 South street	25·00
Aub. Hackenburg	25·00
Enoch Lewis	25·00
Samuel W. Brown	25·00
Rev. Dr Helfenstein's out-door meeting, Germantown	18·24
George F. Wardle	15·00
Purity Lodge, No. 325, I. O. O. F.	25·00
Hez	10·00
General Washington Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.	10·00
V	10·00
John S. Brown	10·00
J. Warren Coulston	10·00
C. E.	5·00
Surgeon in the Navy	5·00
P. P	5·00
Herbert J. Lloyd	5·00
Mrs. G. F. S.	5·00
Sympathy	5·00
A Lady	5·00
Mrs. Leinau	5·00
F. Kramer	5·00
Henry A. Power	5·00
John H. Taylor	5·00
S. S.	3·50
Cash	2·00
A Lady	2·00
A Friend (Boston)	2·00
E. H. B.	1·00
C. J. R.	1·00
A Lady	1·00
Z. K. T.	1·00
G. H.	1·00
	$4654·07
Previously ack'd	10,011·50
Total	$14 665·57

All who desire to contribute to this fund for suffering humanity are requested to send their contributions at once to George H. Stuart, Treasurer, No. 13 Bank street.

THE LAST GRAND EXCURSION of the season around New York Bay and Staten Island comes off on Thursday next, the 16th inst. These excursions are all popular and pleasant—but those accompanied by Beck's Philadelphia Band, as will be the case on Thursday—are rendered the more enjoyable by the excellence of the music afforded during the trip. The excursionists will leave Walnut street wharf on the day mentioned at 7·30 A. M. By a special train in quick time, they then go to South Amboy, and thence by the magnificent steamer William Cook down the bay to Sandy Hook, and up the bay again through the Narrows, passing Fort Lafayette, Governor's Island, and the city of New York. Above the famous Palisades, on the waters of the Hudson, the vessel then steams, and on her way down stops at Pier No. 1, New York, not less than one hour. Philadelphia will be reached again about 8·30 P. M. Every facility will be afforded for a full day's enjoyment and pleasure.

ROBBERIES.—On Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock the jewelry store No. 2120 Market street was found open by a policeman. On entering the place he discovered everything in the cases in disorder. He awoke the proprietor, who on examining his stock reported the following articles missing:—Forty gold watches, six silver watches, eight fine fancy rings, twenty-four gold rings, twenty-four common rings, and three gold chains altogether valued at $1000. It was then ascertained that the thieves had forced the front doors, and that but a short time prior to the place being discovered open two men were sitting on the step. Later in the night Sergeants Lynch and Donnelly arrested John Ferguson and Edward Dorres on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. They will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

On Thursday night the cave attached to the Catholic convent at Chesnut Hill was broken into and robbed of 170 pounds of butter. No arrests were made.

THE DELAWARE AVENUE PEACH MARKET continues brisk at 50c. for good; prime, 75c.; and choice, $1·50 per basket. The arrivals this morning foot up nearly 26,000 baskets, as follows:—

Propellers Diamond State and F. Cadwalader, with 7300 baskets.

Steamers Jersey Blue, Consort, and Cadwalader, from Smyrna, Del., with 3000 baskets.

Barges Cygnet, Rufus Filley, Alice Louisa, General Geo. B. McClellan, Mary A. Wagner, and Alice and Linda, with 11,337 baskets.

Schooner General Taylor, with 2000 baskets.

Sloops Hope, Planter, and Active, with 2208 baskets.

WELL ARMED.—John Cauffman is the name of an individual who has been sent below by Alderman Heins. John, yesterday afternoon, entered the beer saloon of Wagner Netzel, at Gaul and Dauphin streets, and raised a row with one of the men sitting there. He dared the stranger outside, and finally dragged him out on the pavement, where he beat him terribly with a pair of steel knuckles. Policeman Glazier nabbed John, and found on him a revolver, each barrel of which was loaded to the muzzle, and a black-jack. John was then marched to the Eleventh District Station, where he had a hearing.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—About ten days ago the brig Maggie was broken into and robbed of a full set of sails. On Saturday the sails were found secreted in an outhouse at Red Bank, N. J. The owner of the building was questioned, and he informed the policeman that several days since a couple of men stated that they had a vessel which was about being repaired, and requested permission to stow the sails away temporarily, since which time he has not seen them.

STOLEN PIG IRON.—James Kelly had a lot of pig iron on Saturday, which he was trying to sell at a junk shop at Delaware avenue and Vine street. Policeman Krider took him in charge, and found that the iron had been stolen from one of the wharves in the vicinity. Alderman Toland held James in $500 bail for trial.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—John Conlin, aged fifty-five years, was kicked by a horse this morning, at a stable on Franklin street, below Poplar. He sustained serious injuries. He was taken to his residence on Java Place, near Tenth and Race streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire took place this morning at No. 1127 Howard street. It was caused by children playing with matches.

HENRY KEEP.

The Will of a Railroad King.

The will of the late Henry Keep has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Tucker. Mr. Keep has bequeathed to his widow the dwelling house and lot No. 601 Fifth avenue; the three lots of land adjoining the dwelling house, and fronting on Forty-eighth street; the remainder of the purchase money due from the sale of a lot of land on Forty-eighth street; all the furniture, gold, or silver plate, paintings, and articles appertaining to the dwelling house; all the horses, carriages, and harness, and twelve lots of land on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. To his daughter Emma 5000 shares of the preferred capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, representing $500,000. To his sister, Mary Kenyon, two farms in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, and $185,000. To Martha Fuller, also a sister, $200 000. To Lois P. Cooper, Maria D. Mundy, and Sarah M. Fowler, a sister of Mrs. Keep, $100,000 each. He also leaves $100,000, in trust, to Emma A. Keep, Howell Cooper, Peason Mundy, and Roswell P. Flower, the income of it to be paid to Mary M. Lance, another sister of his widow, during her natural life. In the event of her death, and no lawful issue surviving, the principal is to be divided among such persons as may then be his heirs. The remainder of the estate, both real and personal, Mr. Keep has bequeathed to his widow, who is appointed sole executrix.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The present condition of our local finances is no criterion for the course which stocks will take in the immediate future. They may go down or they may go up. It is just as the cliques determine. The blame lies with the cliques, however, for the sudden change in the position of the banks can be attributable only to their interference. It is known that a combination has been formed to lock up greenbacks and make money tight in order that the small operators who came into the stock market in swarms last spring and summer may be forced to let go their stocks. The professional operators and cliques have been 'short' ever since they unloaded to the public in the beginning of the summer. A few of the cliques are on the 'bull' side, for the lines are never distinctly drawn. It is the effort which the 'bears' are making to depress stocks that disarranges the condition of the banks. In a war of cliques the money market would not influence prices. Then the respective combatants would employ the strategy of overissuing stock, or putting down 'third rails,' or some other plan inimical to the real value of the stock at issue. But now the cliques are arrayed against the public, and the latter are very sensitive to tight money. The 'interest account,' then, becomes a very important consideration, and its daily increasing proportions frighten the more timid and cause a 'break,' which decline leads others to throw their stocks overboard, and so the 'bears' succeed. Were the mischief which is thus done confined to the gamblers, no one outside of their own numbers would complain. But such speculation absorbs the capital of the banks, and the merchant who comes to look for accommodation on his note at three to six months is slighted for the stock broker, who can give abundant collateral and pay shaves and commissions. If we inspect the above statement carefully we shall find that the small decrease in deposits is due to the withdrawal of greenbacks and the substitution for them of national currency. Except in the item of specie we believe the banks are no poorer than they were a week ago, but the stock 'bears' have contrived to pick out the greenbacks, and, by retaining them, startle the street with an extraordinary loss in reserve. They do this at a time when, owing to the programme of the Treasury, only two millions of bonds against the sale of a million of gold, making the total disbursement the ensuing week only a million of dollars. Mr. Boutwell again has an opportunity of defeating this conspiracy if he feels so disposed.

"The gold market during the week was alternately weak and strong, the speculation on the whole being a falling one, owing, it is conjectured, to a hitch in the plans of the gold clique, by which one party thereof could not resist the temptation to unload and 'take profits.' The balance decided to maintain and renew the movement, which was partially successful, but required great perseverance, as the complications in French monetary affairs on which the movement had been originally based suddenly vanished with the restoration of Napoleon's health.

"Foreign exchange was firmer on the disappearance of borrowing rates and the re-establishment of high carrying rates in the gold loan market. Sight sterling recovered to 109, but at the close yielded to 108⅞, and sixty days was quoted 108¾ for prime.

"Southern securities were dull and without feature except for the special tax bonds of North Carolina, which declined, and the Tennessees, which were active and higher.

"The wild speculation in the Gold Room, the uneasiness and activity in the money market, and the general 'bear' movement of the week led to a decline of about two per cent. in the leading issues of Government bonds. On Saturday, under a temporary change in the rate on call and through a feeling that the 'bear' movement had touched bottom, there was a reaction and prices were steady.

"In the money market as high as gold interest was paid for two or three days of the week, but on Saturday balances were to be had at three o'clock at five per cent."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 13.—The Flour market remains quiet, and, in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·50@5·75 for superfine; $5·50@6 for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do., and $8@10 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·37½ per barrel.

There is but little doing in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at $1·51; Rye may be quoted at $1·15 per bushel for Western. Corn is in moderate request at former rates. Sales of 6100 bushels yellow at $1·20, and 1600 bushels Western mixed at $1·15. Oats are unchanged; sales of 5000 bushels new Southern and Pennsylvania at 58@62c, and old Western at 63@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 per ton.

Whisky is excited and higher; sales of 20 barrels iron-bound Western at $1·25.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Hannibal, for Rio. Arrived, barque Balder, from Rio, for orders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamships Peruvian and Germany, from Quebec.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........66 | 11 A. M.........78 | 2 P. M.........82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Bangor, Geo. S. Reppliер.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, Salem, do.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, Alexandria, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Paran, Clark, Boston, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, 36 hours from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr E. Pratt, Hendrick, 10 days from Joggins, N. S., with wood to F. W. Atwater.
Schr Paran, Clark, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Traveller, Hodges, 13 days from Portland, Ct., with stone to Gray & Bro.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weedon, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Anna V. Bergen, Thompson, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Mary Mankin, Tyler, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, 2 days from New York, with salt to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Bunting, 4 days from Petersburg, Va., with feed to captain.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Newburyport.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Newburyport.
Schr Wm. Capes, Baker, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Risley, from Portsmouth, N. H.
Schr H. M. Wright, Fisher, from Norwich.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Salem.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, from Trenton.
Schr Esther, McLanagan, from Trenton.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 11.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Jane Elliott, with brimstone, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 11.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Anson Roberts; Sarah Hummell; Jacob Crouse; P. Abbe; D. Ritson; R. B. Claxton; O. L. Nims; and Arabian, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 13.—The barges D. W. C. Stevens; Thomas Lynch; Camilla; and James Loughney, with coal, left for New York Saturday evening.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Summers, from Antwerp July 25, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Reporter, from Maine for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst. 20 miles SE. of Barnegat, with loss of boat and davits, and part of deck load of lumber.

Brig Lizzie, Wyman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 10th inst.

Schr Starlight, McIntyre, hence, at Bath 9th inst.

Schr Daniel Brittain, Carroll, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst.

Schr Ella G. McLean, Cook, hence, at St. John, N. B., 8th inst.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
9 17 wsm§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To-day's Naval Bulletin—Appointments as Army Surgeons—The Anniversary of the Battle of North Point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Richard S. Chew has been ordered to ordnance duty at Washington Navy Yard, on October 1. Passed Assistant Paymaster Daniel A. Smith is ordered to duty at Pensacola Navy Yard. Chief Engineer Edward S. De Luce is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Wright is detached from New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. Surgeon E. R. Dodge is detached from the Dacotah and placed on waiting orders.

Appointments.

George N. Griffiths, M. D., of Louisville, late Major 2d Kentucky Cavalry, was to-day appointed Examining Surgeon for Kentucky under the Pension laws.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Battle of North Point.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of North Point falling on Sunday (yesterday), there was but little observance of the day. The association of Old Defenders, numbering twenty-five, assembled in front of Old City Hall, and marched in procession to church. This morning they met and marched around the battle monument, after which they proceeded out to Gowanstown, to partake of their annual dinner.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Stocks weak. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 135½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122¼; do. 1864, do., 121; do. 1865, do., 121; do. do., new, 120⅛; do. 1867, 120⅛; do. 1868, 120⅛; 10-40s, 110⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 58½; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 203¼; Erie, 37⅛; Reading, 96⅛; Hudson River, 182½; Michigan Central, 139; Michigan Southern, 101; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108, ex div.; Chicago and Rock Island, 110¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Cotton quiet, with but little offering, except to arrive; sales at 33½c. Flour in fair demand; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat firm and higher; red, $1·55@1·70. Corn—white, $1·28. Oats, 60@63c. Mess Pork dull at $33·50@34. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20½c. Whisky firm and held at $1·24@1·25; stock scarce.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

This morning Judge Allison appointed William J. Mooney, Jr., Foreman of the Grand Jury, instructed the jurors generally as to their duties, and adjourned the court until next Friday, when the court will be open to receive the return of the Grand Jury.

JOHNSON.

His Chances for the Tennessee Senatorship.

Advices from Tennessee from trustworthy sources indicate that formidable opposition is concentrated against Andrew Johnson, rendering his election to the Senate very uncertain, if not impossible. The fact that his election would give both Senators, the Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Education to East Tennessee, will unite the strength of Middle and West Tennessee in support of a representative man from either of the latter sections. It appears that East Tennessee has always had more than a proportion of public officers, and her support of Johnson, it is believed, will be the signal for his defeat.

The Old Line Whig element, as represented by the Nashville *Banner*, and the politicians who frequent Washington, denounce Johnson's attack upon General Grant, and remind the rebel soldiery of Grant's magnanimity at the time of Lee's surrender as a reason why they should not countenance Johnson in insulting the President. The quarrel between the Democrats and Old Line Whigs is represented to be fiercely waged, and it is thought must result to the disadvantage of Johnson's supporters particularly, as the recent Massachusetts and Wisconsin Democratic platforms propose to bury obsolete issues, and fight no more battles with wind-mills.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 13, 1869.

The money market continues active, and rates for loans firm. Currency moves briskly, considerable amounts being daily sent inland, which, however, are well balanced by receipts West and Southwest, sustaining the equilibrium. There is a good demand for loans this morning, and the banks take considerable paper on time contracts at legal rates, the call for demand loans being at the present time very light. In the open market good commercial paper is in large supply at 8@12 per cent., and occasionally higher figures are offered on long time.

The current rates for call loans to-day are 6@7 per cent. on choice stock collaterals.

Gold opened strong at 135½, advancing to 135⅝ before noon, closing strong at that figure.

In Government loans there is the usual inactivity, but prices show an improvement on closing quotations of Saturday.

The Stock market was excessively dull. Pennsylvania sixes, first series, sold at 104. City loans were very dull; 97 was bid for the old and 101½ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan was taken at 97½.

Railroad shares were almost neglected. Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 57, and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40½. 48 3-16 was bid for Reading Railroad; 42½ for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 56½ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 38 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were inactive. 36½ was offered for Lehigh Navigation and 10 for Susquehanna.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks were neglected. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.	
$1000 Pa 6s 1 se.....104	$300 Sch N 6s,'82..ls. 63
$2000 Pa 2m 6s..ls. 98½	29 sh Penna R..ls. 57
$1000 C & A m 6s,89. 95	100 sh Oil C. & A R. 40½
$2000 W Jer R 6s.... 91	100 sh Hestonville... 12½
$3000 Leh gold l.... 97½	
BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$10000 A Gold.b60flat135¾	100 sh Penna R.... 57
$500 Pa 6s, 1 se.... 104	10 do..b5&in. 57
$1500 Pa 6s WL Cp.100½	30 sh N Cent R.... 49
$500 Leh Gold l..c. 98½	100 sh Reading ..c.48 3-16
$200 Leh 6s, '84.... 83½	
SECOND BOARD.	
$1400 City 6s, New...101½	17 sh Leh Val R.. 56½
$2000 do...New.101	100 sh Read..s60wn. 48½
$5000 do...New.101	500 sh Big Mount.c. 6½
$1000 N Penna 6s... 87½	900 do.....b60. 6½
20 sh Cam & A R. 121	100 do.......c. 6½
80 sh Penna RR.. 57	50 do........ 6½
6 do.......... 57	

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122¼; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122½; do., 1864, 121½@121¾; do., Nov., 1865, 121½@121¾; do., July, 1865, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1867, 120½@120⅝; do., 1868, 120½@120½; 10-40s, 110¼@111; United States 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 135⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122¼; do. 1862, 122½@122⅝; do. 1864, 121½@121¾; do. 1865, 121½@121¾; do. 1865, new, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1867, new do. 120⅜@120⅝; do, 1868, 120½@120½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110¼@111; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109¾@109⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 135½@135⅝; Silver, 130½@132.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135½	11·55 A. M.	135⅝
10·12 "	135½	12 M.	135⅝
11·35 "	135⅝	12·01 P. M.	135⅝
11·45 "	135½	12·12 "	135¾

NEW STYLE WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ROSE PINK.
CALL AND EXAMINE SAMPLES.
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5 1 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Sherman's Commission as Secretary of War—Boutwell's Forthcoming Report—The Fall Elections.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Spain Proposes to Abolish Slavery in Porto Rico, and Reform the Penal Code for Her Colonies—The Royal Carpet-Bagger in Canada.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Sherman and the Secretaryship of War.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The last commission of General Sherman, as Secretary of War, supersedes the *ad interim* commission, and makes him Secretary of War absolutely and *de facto* until some other name shall be sent to the Senate. The President and members of his Cabinet hold that there is no law to prevent General Sherman filling both offices, Secretary of War and General of the Army, the only objection being that he cannot receive pay for both, and must elect which salary he will receive. Indeed, it is now held by prominent officials that there is no law in the United States to prevent one man holding two offices, and several of them do that very thing.

Assistant Secretary Richardson

is still a judge in Massachusetts, and will shortly go to that State to hold court. He holds on to that position because the Assistant Secretaryship is not congenial to his tastes, and he has never yet determined whether he will remain here. The probabilities are that he will vacate the Assistant Secretaryship ere long.

More Proofs.

It will be remembered that some time ago there was a question whether Lieutenant-Governor Applegate of Alabama could also hold an Internal Revenue office, and it has been decided by the department that there is no Federal law to prohibit it, and that if it is prohibited at all it must be under the State law.

Secretary Boutwell

is expected to return here the last of this week, when Assistant Secretary Richardson will go to Massachusetts. Mr. Boutwell has nearly completed his annual report to Congress, and will put on the finishing touches when he arrives here.

The Coming Election.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association had another meeting on Saturday night and perfected arrangements for sending its members home to vote at the ensuing election. Fares on railroads running into the State have been very materially reduced.

The Avondale Relief Fund.

The association also appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the families of the miners killed at Avondale. Officers, employes, and marine guards at the Washington Navy Yard on Saturday subscribed upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the Avondale disaster.

Fractional Currency.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Fractional currency received at the Treasury Department last week, $318,900; shipments to National Banks, $376,406; to U. S. Depositary, Pittsburg, $20,000. The Treasurer holds as security for circulating National Bank notes, $342,893,000, and for public deposits, $19,881,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The Presbyterian chapel in this city was burned to-day. The loss will reach $7000, on which there is a partial insurance.

The Avondale Fund.

HUDSON, Sept. 13.—One hundred dollars was raised in the Reformed Church yesterday for the Avondale sufferers.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Money rather tight at 7 per cent. Gold on call—Gold ranges between 135½@¾. Bankers are charging 1-64 for carrying. Governments opened steady at a slight advance, but at noon call were heavy, with a decline of ⅛ all around. Stocks heavy; Pittsburg, old, 108, ex dividend of 2 per cent. cash; Northwestern, 79⅝; Preferred, 88½; Pacific Mail sold as low as 76, but reacted to 76½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Cotton lower; sales of 200 bales at 33½c. Flour steady; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales of 36,000 bushels winter red at $1·55@1·60; white Western, $1·61. Corn heavy, and 1@2c. lower; sales of 37,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·13@1·15; white Western, $1·18. Oats easier; sales of 38,000 bushels Western at 65@71c. Beef quiet. Mess Pork nominal at $30·90. Lard quiet; steam, 19c. Whisky active and firm at $1.30; stock scarce.

FROM EUROPE.

Proposed Reforms in Spain.

By Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—A commission has been appointed to consider the question of the alterations of the penal code for the colonies, administrative reforms, and the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

General Prim in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—General Prim is in this city.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13—1 P. M.—Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—1 P. M.—Cotton dull. The sales will not exceed 7000 bales. Pork, 111s.

Peregrinations of Prince Arthur.

RIVIER DU LOUP, Sept. 12.—Prince Arthur arrived here at 5·45 P. M., having driven a carriage the entire distance from Frederickton, 256 miles, in less than thirty-five hours' running time. Special relay horses were provided in along the whole line. The roads were in bad condition, owing to the recent rains, but the party arrived ahead of expectation. They were warmly received along the route, although the speed at which they travelled prevented much display. The only parties accompanying the Prince were three New York reporters. The party immediately embarked on the Napoleon III, which lay in the river, awaiting to leave for Quebec tomorrow.

Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—Charles Whittlesey, the defeated Wells candidate for Congress in the Alexandria district, has been appointed by General Canby Attorney-General, vice Bowden, resigned.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 13.—Beef Cattle—The market was dull, and the prices had a downward tendency. 2350 head were received and disposed of at 8½@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7@8c. for fair to good do. do., and 5@6½c. per pound, gross, for common, as in quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
96 Owen Smith, Western, 7½@9½.
126 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7½@9.
52 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6@8½.
83 P. McFillen, Chester county, 6½@8½.
114 P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@8½.
120 James McFillen, Western, 7@9.
75 B. F. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9.
68 Uhlman & Bachman, Western, 7½@8½.
203 Martin, Fuller & Co., West. & Chest. co., 7@8½.
140 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9.
100 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@8½.
110 H. Chain, Western, 6@8½.
138 John Smith, Western, 6½@8½.
103 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8.
60 Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6½@8.
125 Hope & Co., Western, 7@8½.
25 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6½@7½.
90 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 7½@8½.
55 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7½.
55 B. Baldwin, Virginia, 6½@7½.
37 J. Clauson, Chester county and Western, 7@7½.
17 D. Branson, Chester county, 6½@7½.
24 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8½.
41 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@8½.
39 A. Kemble, Chester county, 6½@8½.
17 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.
30 J. Latta Stewart, Chester county, 6½@8½.
41 S. Frank, Ohio, 6@7.
49 G. Ellenger, Virginia, 6½@8½.
37 C. Welker, Virginia, 5@6½.
39 J. Golthrop, Chester county, 6@8½.

Cows—Receipts, 150 head. The market was quiet at previously quoted rates, viz., $45@75 for cow and calf and $40@60 ₩ head for springers.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head. Buyers operated sparingly, and prices were in favor of buyers. Sales at 4@5½c. ₩ lb. gross, as in quality.

Hogs—Receipts, 3300 head. There was quite a good demand at full prices. Sales at $13@13½ for slop and $14@14·50 ₩ 100 lbs. net for corn fed.